FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 216 *7 November 1983*

ALBANIA

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Arrives 3 Nov B 1
UN Delegates' Speeches at General Assembly B 1
Criticizes U.S. Intervention B 1
Disarmament Debate B 1
Hoxha-Ordered Executions of Ministers Said Confirmed [TANJUG] B 2
Upper Volta 'Friendship With Albania' Rally B 3

BULGARIA

Sofia 4 Nov Meeting Marks COSR Anniversary C 1
Mikhaylov Gives Keynote Speech C 1
Leader Appearances Reported 30 Oct-5 Nov C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Vienna Reports Arrest of 10 Charter 77 Activists [ORF Teletext] D 1
Belgrade Radio Reports CSSR Appeal to PRC D 1
Kadar to Visit CSSR on November 10 D 1
Anti-U.S. Demonstration Outside Embassy 4 Nov D 1
Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister Received D 2
Chnoupek, Lebanese Envoy Discuss Mideast [RUDE PRAVO 1 Nov] D 2
Husak Receives New Envoy to Austria [RUDE PRAVO 3 Nov] D 2
Chinese Economist Arrive on Study Tour [RUDE PRAVO 2 Nov] D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Arrests, Protests Over Peace Issue Reported E 1
Over 300 Pacifists Detained [DPA] E 1
Pacifists Under House Arrests [DPA] E 1
Bishop Criticizes Regime [DPA] E 1
Women Return Draft Cards [DIE WELT 4 Nov] E 2
Youth Delegates on Experiences in Grenada E 2
CIA Said To Have Funded Plots Against Nicaragua [Juergen Scheich] E 2
Honecker Addresses Youth Working on USSR Pipeline E 3
Honecker Greetings to Ustinov on Birthday [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29-30 Oct] E 4
SED Politburo Members at Soviet Army Ceremony E 5
Kampuchean Delegation Received by Dohlus [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Nov] E 5
Kleiber, Economic Delegation Visit Syria E 5
Kliebor Arrives 5 Nov E 5
Delegation Begins Talks E 6

HUNGARY

Gaspar Declares Support For Syria at WFTU Meeting F 1
[NEPSZAVA 25 Oct]
PPF Declares Solidarity With Grenadians F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Oct]
Mehes Meets With Soviet, Bulgarian Delegations F 2
Janos Kadar to Visit CSSR 'in Coming Days' F 3
Observance of Socialist Revolution Anniversary F 3
Soviet Army Command Celebration F 3
Soviet Embassy Reception F 3
Lenin Statue Wreath-Laying F 3
Sarlos Address F 4
Reportage on Visit of Dutch Parliamentarians F 5
Talks Begin F 5
Varkonyi Receives Delegation F 6
Kadar Meets With Dutch Communist Party Members F 6
Szuros Receives FRG Party Delegation F 6
Trade Union Council Welcomes East-West Contacts F 6
Industry Official on Cooperation With Austria F 7
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 3 Nov]
Losonczi Addresses State Prize Recipients F 7
Marothy Speaks at 1956 Martyrs' Memorial Ceremony F 8
Business Work Partnership Successes Reported F 8
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 30 Oct]

POLAND

PAP Views U.S. Policies, Current Relations G 1
Concessions on Sanctions [Guz] G 1
Criticize Sanctions G 2
Policy Termed 'Machiavellian' [Reut] G 3
Government Spokesman on U.S. Relations G 4
PAP Cites Wiejacz' Interview on Missiles' Talks G 6
Poland's Trade Ties With USSR Assessed G 7
Politburo Debates Kadar Visit, Rationing G 8
Komender on Rationing; TV on Public Discontent G 9
Komender Explains Reasons G 9
Items Excluded G 9
Public Discontent Expressed [Bronikowski] G 10
Government Presidium Examines Draft Laws G 10
Jaruzelski Attends Warsaw Military Briefing G 11
Briefs: Trade Union Registration G 11

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit of Turkish Foreign Minister H 1
Ceausescu Receives Turkmen H 1
Andrei Meets Turkish Counterpart H 1
Materials on Economic Cooperation Talks With Greece H 2
Joint Commission Talks Begin H 2
Petrescu Meets Greek Delegation H 2
Pungan Meets Delegation H 2
Cooperation Protocol Signed H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Spiljak Press Statement on Talks in Romania	I 1
Sundic Comments on UN Vote on Grenada	I 2
POLITIKA on Changes in 'Models' of Socialism [2 Nov]	I 3
Social Council President Departs for Iran	I 4
Sundic Commentary	I 5
SAWPY, FRG Social Democrats on Workers in FRG	I 6
Spiljak Receives U.S. Industrialist Hammer	I 6
Finance Minister Receives Tanzanian Official	I 6
Problems in LC Outlined by LCY CC Member	I 7

VIETNAMESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 3 NOV

AU041146 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived today on a friendly visit. The delegation is led by Ha Van Lau, vice minister of foreign affairs. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and others. Hoang Quoc Tinh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present, together with other embassy officials.

UN DELAGATES' SPEECHES AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Criticizes U.S. Intervention

AU051530 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- During the debate conducted in the UN General Assembly on the aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Grenada, the representative of the PSR of Albania, Justin Papajorgji took the floor. He said among other: The occupation of Grenada shows that U.S. imperialism stops before nothing to realize its policy of aggression and expansion, to impose its dictate on the other peoples and countries. With this act U.S. imperialism showed once again its real countenance, just like it is, aggressive and barbarous and which does not respect any norm of the international law. With the aggression against Grenada, U.S. imperialism not only wants to put under its boot this small country, but it also threatens those Latin American countries whose policy is not to the liking of the USA.

Now, a very serious situation of tension and insecurity has been created in the region of the Caribbean and Central America as a result of the aggression, the pressure and open military interference against the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua and other peoples. The arms brandishing in the numerous U.S. military maneuvres in the Caribbean and the savage gunboat policy of the Pentagon prove once again that they are the prelude of other aggressions. The attack of the United States of America against Grenada is the same with the military interference and occupations in Vietnam of Lebanon by U.S. imperialism, and Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan by Soviet Social-imperialism.

Disarmament Debate

AU051532 Tirana ATA in Egnlish 1030 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- In the debate on the problem of disarmament in the political commission of the UN General Assembly, the floor was also taken by the Albanian delegate, Pirro Vito, who said among others that the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union are following a militarist course, are strengthening and perfecting continuously their war machines and the military blocs they lead. The Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have always denounced the aggressive and militarist policy pursued by the superpowers and the other reactionary forces, have exposed their war preparations and warmongering plans. Without opposing resolutely this policy no concrete result can be achieved in the field of disarmament.

After denouncing the armament race of the two imperialist superpowers, their plans for the deployment of "Pershing-II "cruise" and "SS-20" nuclear missiles in the European continent, the danger the aggressive bases and forces of the USA and the Soviet Union present to Europe, the Albanian delegate said: The PSR of Albania and the Albanian people resolutely oppose the armament race and the imperialist war. Today, more than ever it is an imperative demand that all the sovereign and peace-loving peoples and states enhance their vigilance and resolutely oppose the policy of aggression, expansion and hegemony of US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all the reactionary forces that are in their service. The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said: "The strengthening of peace and security in Europe, in the Mediterranean or in the Middle East, the development and prosperity of the European countries, the protection of their culture, traditions and civilization are achieved and consolidated by opposing the hegemonic policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, by giving them no possibility whatsoever of exploiting their political, economic and other links with these countries in order to attack other countries, to jeopardize the freedom and indepdence of the peoples, peace and international security."

HOXHA-ORDERED EXECUTIONS OF MINISTERS SAID CONFIRMED

LD042105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG) -- A number of high state and party officials in Albania were executed late last September on personal orders from Albanian state and party leader Enver Hoxha, the daily MAKEDONIA of Salonika, Greece, reports.

They included Defence Minister and member of the Albanian Party of Labor Politburo Kadri Hasbiu, Minister of the Interior Fecor Shehu, Minister of Public Health Llambi Zicishti and Commander of Security in Valona Llambi Petrioti, claims the paper citing Albanians who managed to escape to Greece lately.

According to the sources, the chief-of-staff of the Albanian army, General Vasil Lakvi, was also executed. At the same time, Ficrete Shehu, the widow of Albanian premier Mehmet Shehu who was liquidated in December 1981 and member of the party Central Committee, and Miallaq Zicishti, the mayor of the Albanian most important sea port Durres, are claimed to have been sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment each. Albanian refugees also claim that Shehu's two sons were sentenced to 17 and 20 years' imprisonment, respectively. According to another version, one of them was sentenced to death.

However, the fate of the other Albanian state and party officials dismissed in 1982 is still unknown. These include Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku, Minister of Communal Economy Prapo Dervishi, Minister of [word indistinct] Trade Viktor Nushi, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Other Countries Javer Male, chairman of the War Veterans' Committee Ndreci Plasari, chairman of the Party Central Revision and Auditing Commission Hasan Ali Merka, and others.

The wave of accountings in Albania started in November 1982, after Hoxha proclaimed Mehmet Shehu -- already liquidated at the time -- the "most dangerous enemy" of Albania and promised that "Shehu's criminals will pay with their heads." He also promised that Shehu's collaborators would face public trials.

So far, information media in Albania have published no announcements on the trials and executions of government ministers and other state and party officials and military leaders. Sources among the Albanian refugees claim, however, that members of the Albanian party of Labor Central Committee were informed about that at a recent secret session of that body.

According to reports from Vienna, a spokesman for the Albanian embassy in the Austrian capital has confirmed the news on Fecor Shehu's execution which was published in Athens. The spokesman said he had "no knowledge" of what had happened with Kadri Hasbiu and Llambi Zicishti, whom he described as "foreign agents."

UPPER VOLTA 'FRIENDSHIP WITH ALBANIA' RALLY

AU051521 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- A grand rally for the friendship with the Albanian people was organized in the city of Po, Upper Volta, on November 2. Attending the rally were more than 3000 people. Present were also the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state of Upper Volta, Thomas Sankara; the minister of state, Bleze Campaore; the minister of foreign affairs, Hama Arba Diallo; top functionaries of the presidency of the republic, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; officials of the city and others.

The head of state of Upper Volta Thomas Sankara spoke at the rally. In his speech he evaluated the correct policy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in support of the struggle of the peoples of Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism. Thomas Sankara pointed out the successes achieved by the Albanian people over 39 years of liberation under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. Speaking further on, the head of state stressed that it is for 40 years now that the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are fighting face to face against imperialism, reaction, revisionism and all the enemies of the peoples. In this struggle, he said "Albania has recorded only victories, because it is led by a party with high political maturity, which has at its head Comrade Enver Hoxha and we must follow the example of the struggle of the Albanian people."

Thomas Sankara concluded his speech: "Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha, long live the brave Albanian people, friend of the people of Volta, down with imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and feudalism."

The participants at the rally cheered and applauded warmly for the Albanian people, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The rally was transformed into a powerful manifestation of the sentiments of friendship of the people of Volta for the Albanian people. Those present were greeted on this occasion also by the ambassador of Albania, Nesip Kaci, who spoke of the just and courageous struggle of the people of Upper Volta against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism. "The Albanian people, he said, has supported and will support unreservedly the just struggle of the people of Upper Volta and the other African peoples against any kind of oppression and exploitation for their independence, for their national and social liberation.

Likewise, the week to get acquainted with the successes achieved by the Albanian people in the construction of socialism and with the struggle of People's Socialist Republic of Albania against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism will be held in the city of Po, from November 3 to 10.

SOFIA 4 NOV MEETING MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU041951 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 4 November carries a 49-minute live relay from Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall of a meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The announcer begins by saying that "party and state leaders headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" are taking their seats in the honorary presidium. After the Bulgarian and Soviet anthems are played, the meeting is opened by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, who gives the floor to Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. Mikhaylov begins his keynote speech at 1505 GMT.

At 1540 GMT the floor is given to Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipoteniary of the USSR in Bulgaria. who speaks in Russian without translation. Grekov greets Todor Zhivkov and the other officials present and also expresses gratitude to Stoyan Mikhaylov for the kind words he said about the Soviet Union. He dwells on the importance of the October Revolution and on the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. Grekov mentions the influence of the October Revolution on the evelopment of Bulgaria and of the BCP and goes on to praise the successes of the Bulgarian economy and culture under socialism.

Grekov then discusses the importance of preserving peace and deals with Andropov's recent peace proposals. He urges indefatigable efforts in the struggle for peace. He further dwells on Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and integration, praising Bulgaria's present-day prosperity. Ambassador Grekov closes his address at 1548 GMT, followed by applause and cheers.

Following this, the "Internationale" is played and Petur Mezhdurechki declares the festive meeting closed.

The announcer reports the end of the live relay and says: "The following comrades attended the meeting: Todor Zhivhov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandro, Kiril Zarev, and Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria."

Mikhaylov Gives Keynote Speech

AU041835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1505 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Speech given by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a meeting held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia on 4 November to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades: Since its very beginning the GOSR has been a force accelerating social changes unsurpassed in impact and scope. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: October, the greatest event of the 20th century, was the dawn of the new socialist epoch, a watershed between the prehistory and the real history of mankind.

Not only the party of left-wing socialists, but also the Bulgarian working people, who maintained a heartfelt love for Russia and its people, accepted with reverence the revolutionary cause of the Shipka heroes' descendants. Therefore, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out: If the Shipka battle is a symbol of our freedom, a climax of Bulgarian-Russian fraternity, the GOSR is the second Shipka for us; it is the peak from which the Bulgarian people saw their Communist future.

It is very important that the BCP as a whole has emerged as a party ideologically and politically well-prepared for deep qualitative changes along the path of Leninism. From its very beginning the BCP was educated on an uncompromising class and proletarian basis in the unrelenting spirit of revolutionary Marxism. The left-wing socialists organically combined pure love for their people with consistent internationalism and irreconcilable opposition to opportunism and social-chauvinism. The party gradually overcame the position of revolutionary enlightment, according to which the masses had to prepare for a revolutionary attack in an indefinite future, and adopted the Leninist tenet of proletarian revolution as a more or less immediate historical task.

The bourgeois propaganda, the press, and the radio of the monarcho-fascist regime in Bulgaria tried to conceal from the working people the truth about life in the Soviet Union. Just like present-day neocrusaders, along with monstrous lies and insinuations, along with half-truths, they seized on the difficulties, shortcomings, and mistakes in socialist construction.

It is a well-known fact that even today bourgeois propaganda describes the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as totalitarian and antidemocratic and the governments in these countries as hostile to the working people. The victory over fascism showed how untrue and disgraceful such slanders are. The war demanded giving arms to the masses. Is there a greater test of loyalty to a political regime, to a social system? The victory in World War II, along with other things, was a confirmation of the unshakable ties, of the full trust existing between the CPSU and the people's masses in the Soviet Union.

Having forever eliminated the national feuds, the cause of October rallied dozens of nationalities, peoples, and ethnic groups in the new, united socio-historical community of the Soviet people. Fully equal rights, fraternal cooperation, reduction of essential differences and constant drawing closer together, growth of productive forces, and enrichment of intellectual culture -- these are the characteristic features of the relations among the republics and ethnic groups in the Soviet country.

What a contrast to the picture of the capitalist world! Imperialism continues to incite peoples against each other; it continues its centuries-old practice of maintaining centers of discord and constant hotbeds of local wars and of blatantly attempting to undermine the independence of countries. Imperialism gave the most recent example of hegemonism and unceremonious oppression with the insolent, armed intervention of the United States against one of the smallest countries in our planet -- Grenada. This act of predatory banditry has filled the social conscience of the world with indignation. Grenada has become a new symbol of the heroic struggle against the sworn enemy of peace, freedom, and national independence -- American imperialism.

As we see, gigantic, progressive changes took place in the USSR which transformed it into a leading force of human progress, into an example for the progressive people throughout the planet. They fully confirm the deep understanding and correct perception of our party which welcomed with enthusiasm the GOSR.

The correctness of this attitude is also determined by the fact that the October Revolution and the society of real socialism in the USSR which emerged from this revolution have accelerated historical development, enriched the form of the masses' political struggle, and given new spirit and strength to the worldwide revolutionary process.

The contribution of the CPSU to the work of the Communist International played a basic role in the Leninization of the communist parties in Europe and the world.

The influence of the first socialist state and of the world socialist community which emerged as a continuation of the October Revolution provided a decisive prerequisite in the decline of the colonial system of imperialism and accelerated social processes. It transformed the struggle for democracy, peace, and progress into an irrevocable, ascending, historical process.

The enthusiastic approach of our party to the October Revolution was also justified by the role of the revolution in the development of our own party. In the light of the lessons of 1 October Revolution, our party began critically and self-critically to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the right-wing orientation [desnyachestvo]. Relying on the positive aspects of the right-wing orientation, our party reequipped itself with the ideas, strategy and tactics of Lenin in the fire of class struggle and in the very fire of the historical events. Along this path our party became a party of a new type, a party capable of leading the workers class and the working people through the severe tests of the struggle against fascism and capitalism, to the victory of the 9 September revolution, and later to the successful construction of socialism in Bulgaria.

A great achievement of the October Revolution was that it gave birth to Leninism, not only as a theory for the victory of revolution and for the construction of socialism in Russia, but also as an international concept. The entire social experience of the 20th century has confirmed the universal validity of Leninism as a new stage in the development of scientific socialism.

Proletarian internationalism is one of the crucial factors of Leninism. Lenin fought passionately against the confinements of nationalism. The basic interests of the workers class in all countries, as well as its class enemy, are common. This means that the economic, the social class, and the political-ideological conditions of the workers class struggle do not simply urge but irrevocably demand its international unity. The development of Marxism-Leninism is a live, constantly developing theory continued even after Lenin in the multifaceted activities of the CPSU and of the other fraternal parties in conformity with the qualitatively new situation that had emerged in the world. The speeches, reports, and articles of Comrade Yuriy Andropov also represents a valuable contribution to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in connection with the further planned and comprehensive perfection of mature socialist society in the Soviet Union.

Imperialism did not remain indifferent to the successes and to the growing influence of the USSR, to the successes of real socialism in the world. The October Revolution provoked an eruption of hatred in the world of capitalism. The documents of past time reveal that the inveterate and blind hatred of the reactionary circles in the years of civil war reached class hysteria. The pages of the conservative press were filled with prophesies about the agony and death of Soviet Russia.

The more the new social system is developing and strengthening and the more the international crisis of imperialism is being aggravated, the more the reactionary, exploiting, antidemocratic, and antihumanitarian character of imperialism is emerging in comparison with the real socialism. Under these conditions imperialism is seeking its salvation by pointing its efforts in two main directions: On the one hand, under the influence of socialism, the imperialist states are adopting measures for improving their functioning by borrowing certain elements from the practice of socialism. They are taking advantage of the results of scientific-technical revolution, they are expanding the state regulation of socioeconomic processes, and they are even intensifying the social demagogy. On the other hand, imperialism is increasingly trying to obstruct, to arrest, or to altogether stop the development of socialism, the expansion of the peoples struggles for independence, the struggle of progressive forces in the non-socialist countries.

The basic methods of imperialism in trying to achieve this goal are the arms race and preparations for war. Bringing tremendous profits for the military-industrial complex, this policy is leading to an exacerbation of international tension and creating the danger of nuclear war, which threatens to impede the progress of mankind. Vladimir Ilich Lenin expressed his concern about this danger in the early days.

The decision adopted by NATO to deploy by the end of 1983, 572 new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of five West European countries is eloquent testimony to unrestrained ambitions for nuclear superiority and domination over the world. This decision adopted under the pressure of Washington, despite the opposition of peoples in those countries, has greatly exacerbated the present international situation. This selfish and man-hating policy is opposed by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. This is expressed in the comprehensive peace program adopted by the CPSU, in the series of constructive Soviet proposals, in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, in the Moscow declaration of the state and party leaders of the seven socialist countries adopted in June 1983, and others. A new Soviet initiative, an expression of concern for the fate of mankind, is contained in the most recent proposals of the USSR at the UN General Assembly on the condemnation of nuclear war, the freezing of nuclear weapons, and stopping the militarization of space. In this connection Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, once more clearly declared that the foreign policy of the Soviet Union is, above all, a policy of detente in the international arena and a policy of stopping the meaningless arms race and of averting a new war. He denounced the militarist course followed by the United States and NATO and stressed that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community are not looking for a test of strength and do not advise anyone to do so. In his declaration issued on 28 September 1983, Comrade Yuriy Andropov openly warned as follows: Those who attempt to undermine the integrity of our state, its independence, and its system, will be thrown onto the dung heap of history. It is high time for whomever it may concern to understand that we will be able, under all circumstances, to guarantee the security of our country, as well as the security of our friends and allies. [stormy applause and chants]

The BCP and the Bulgarian people fully support the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. The recently-held international trade union meeting and dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" was an expression of this support.

In addition to the open militarist policy, one of the characteristic features of the present-day militarist neocrusaders is their activity in diverting the attention of the public from the most acute problems of the peace struggle and in discrediting real socialism. Typical manifestations of this activity are the antisocialist, including anti-Bulgarian, propaganda campaigns. As facts show, the basic elements of this campaign are insolent lies, slanders, and irresponsible provocations. Despite the provocations and perfidious insinuations of imperialism, the communists of all countries and all progressive mankind highly appreciate and believe in the Soviet country, which is and remains the most powerful progressive force in the struggle to perserve peace, in the struggle to rally antiwar movements, and in the struggle for democratic rights and social progress.

Bulgaria's membership in the family of socialist countries, in which it is a sound link, is of decisive importance for our country's present and further socialist upsurge, for its independence and territorial integrity. The strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries in an universal, historical scope is a manifestation of the objective laws of the transition of mankind to socialism and communism which began with the victory of the October Revolution.

On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the GOSR, we once more declare that the most significant outside factor in our comprehensive development as a country and a people is the Soviet Union.

Under the present circumstances of a complicated international situation we can state with satisfaction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the improvement of relations among the Balkan countries. It is pursuing a policy of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world, a policy of friendship and cooperation, a policy that is sincere, honest, and constructive, a policy that is implemented with a sense of responsibility to the present and future of our people.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 30 OCT-5 NOV

AU052148 [Zditorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 30 October and 5 November reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a Pernik City People's Council accountability session that assessed successes in plan fulfillment. (1400 GMT 31 October)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, visited Smolyan and discussed the okrug plan fulfillment with authorities there. (1830 GMT 31 October)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, together with Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Sofia in connection with the Day of Bulgarian Journalism. (0900 GMT 1 November) Dragoycheva, together with Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia devoted to the Days of Bulgarian-Soviet Cooperation. (1830 GMT 3 November) Aleksandrov also attended a celebration in Sofia on the 20th anniversary of the Institute for Refrigeration (0900 GMT 3 November) and a meeting in Sofia in connection with the opening of a section of the Lyudmila Zhivkova Boulevard in Sofia. (1400 GMT 4 November)

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Pernik marking the 75th anniversary of the local party organization. (1830 GMT 3 November)

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a meeting in Sofia marking the Day of Bulgarian Metallurgy. (1830 GMT 3 November) Dyulgerov also attended the opening of a section of a spa in Pavel Banya. (1830 GMT 5 November)

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a conference in Veliko Turnovo organized by the okrug party committee which discussed corn production. (1830 GMT 3 November)

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, together with Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended an extraordinary session of the Vidin Okrug BCP Committee bureau that discussed the socioeconomic development of the okrug during the 3d year of the 5-Year Plan. (1400 GMT 4 November)

VIENNA REPORTS ARREST OF 20 CHARTER 77 ACTIVISTS

AU051819 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1800 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] London/Prague -- According to the London Dissident Press Bureau, 20 people who signed the Charter 77" document have been arrested in the CSSR.

Among those arrested are Writer Vaclav Havel, former foreign minister Jiri Hajek, "Charter 77" spokesman Jan Kozlik and Anna Marvanova. They are accused of distributing subversive pamphlets.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CSSR APPEAL TO PRC

AU052142 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The CSSR has appealed to China to join the socialist countries and other progressive forces in the world in the struggle for the preservation of peace. It is assessed in Prague that this would be a logical move considering the aggravated international situation and the need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Observers note that the appeal to Beijing to join the socialist countries -- which implies the countries of the socialist community -- was made only a few days after the latest round of Sino-Soviet consultations in Beijing.

KADAR TO VISIT CSSR ON NOVEMBER 10

LD041928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1704 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, First secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, will arrive in Czechoslovakia on Thurday 10 November for a friendly visit. He has been invited by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE EMBASSY 4 NOV

LD042358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The people of Prague today protested in front of the U.S. Embassy against the American invasion of Grenada. Lubos Lidicky has sent the following report:

The slogans: Reagan Stop -- The World is Not Yours; No, No, to Pentagon; Yankees No -- Grenada Si; these can be heard at this moment in front of the U.S. Embassy in Prague's little quarter. Thousands of demonstrators from our capital city, students from Cuba and from Latin American have come to express their wrath, their opposition to the American invasion of Grenada.

I am now looking at the embassy windows where embassy officials are closing the shutters as if they do not want to hear and see what the progressive world and our citizens think about the invasion by the interventionist forces of the island of freedom -- Grenada. Yes, for as many as 11 days Grenada has not been able to live in freedom, for as many as 250 hours the local population has been experiencing the horrors of torture, arrests; patriots are being executed. The St. Georges stadium has been turned into a concentration camp. Americans Go Home; Hands Off Grenada; are slogans being chanted by all those who have assembled here. I am looking at students from Cuba who have come to voice their repugnance at the way their fellow citizens have been treated, who have been helping Grenada to build a happier future.

Hundreds of them are held in a concentration camp set up by the Americans in Grenada for Cuban workers. Tens of Cubans have fallen during heroic resistance and hundreds of them have been wounded.

Chanting, slogans and banners: One of them has a caricature of the U.S. President shooting at the dove of peace. Next to it is a picture of hands joined together in defense of Grenada and Cuba. Another banner shows American missiles aiming at the eastern part of the globe, as well as other inscriptions: We Do Not Want Another Korea, Another Vietnam; We Do Not Want Another Kampuchea; We Do Not Want Another Lebanon; We Do Not Want Another Grenada. A warning voice is coming from Prague: Reagan Stop! The world is not yours.

AFGHAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED

LD061949 Prague CTK in English 1818 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes discussed bilateral relations and the international situation with his Afghan counterpart Sarvar Yurish here today.

CHNOUPEK, LENANESE ENVOY DISCUSS MIDEAST

AU021526 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Nov 83 p 2

[CTK report in the "Inal Relations" column]

[Text] On Monday in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupeck, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, received Emile Badrane, new ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon to the CSSR. Problems pertaining to the further development of mutual cooperation and some current international problems, especially the dangerous developments in the Middle East, were discussed.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO AUSTRIA

AU041813 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 2 Nov (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, this Wednesday received in Prague Marko Venuta, newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Austria, in connection with the latter's taking up his diplomatic post.

CHINESE ECONOMISTS ARRIVE ON STUDY TOUR

AU031852 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] (CTK) A scientific delegation of Chinese economists, led by Su Kui [spelling as published], which arrived in the CSSR for a study visit, was received this Tuesday in Prague by Academician Zdenek Snitil, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

ARRESTS, PROTESTS OVER PEACE ISSUE REPORTED

Over 300 Pacifists Detained

LD062022 Hamburg DPA in German 1815 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] East Berlin, 6 Nov (DPA) -- The number of people detained in East Berlin on Friday in connection with the planned handing over of petitions at the Soviet and U.S. embassies regarding the superpowers' responsibility for peace is clearly very much higher than was first thought. In independent peace movement circles, the number of temporary arrests is said to be at least 300. Many people were also affected who have so far not emerged in independent peace work. All those arrested -- the number was originally estimated at about 30 -- were released again on Friday. The handing over of the petitions was prevented by the GDR authorities' threat that they would intervene.

It was said on Sunday that the arrests proceeded in various ways. In some cases the reason given was "for clarification of facts," in other cases the detentions were due to an alleged suspicion of endangering public order and security. Church workers were also affected. For example it is said that youth priest Rainer Eppelmann was detained on his way from the consistory of the evangelical church to his parish in the Friedrichshain City District.

Pacifists Under House Arrest

LD041537 Hamburg DPA in German 1427 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 4 Nov (DPA) -- Approximately 30 people, presumably members of the GDR peace movement, were arrested on Friday in East Berlin. In addition an unknown number of followers of the independent peace movement, among them church workers, were put under house arrest by the GDR authorities, according to information from informed circles. An action planned for today, in which disarmament petitions were to be handed to the U.S. and Soviet Embassies, did not take place because of threatened intervention by the GDR authorities.

Bishop Criticizes Regime

LD061448 Hamburg DPA in German 1414 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 6 Nov (DPA) -- East Berlin Evangelical Bishop Gottfried Forck has described the recent actions by the GDR Government against the peace movement as a mistake. In a service in East Berlin's Marienkirche, Forck referred today to the authorities' prevention of the planned submission of petitions last Friday to the U.S. and Soviet Embassies on the responsibility of the superpowers for peace. In his sermon, Forck pointed out that everyone is called upon to work for peace. But, he added, "we may do so only in the manner our state deems appropriate and we may not introduce our own thoughts or our own initiatives".

Forck devoted his sermon entirely to the question of peace. In this year's "Peace action," which opened on Sunday, a number of events are planned. Under the motto "create peace from the strength of the weak," the symbol of this action, held for the fourth time, is again the symbol of "swords into plow shares." Ways of safeguarding peace are to be sought in lectures, discussion, seminars, exhibitions and peace prayers.

Women Return Draft Cards

DW041307 Bonn DIE WELT in GERMAN 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin -- An increasing number of people in the "GDR" and East Berlin are now protesting with new forms of nonviolent actions against the increasing militarization of public life. It has just been learned that on 17 October, state security personnel arrested 30-50 women dressed in black protest clothes, who had gathered in front of the central post office at East Berlin's Alexanderplatz. By registered mail, the women jointly returned the military service cards they had received to the responsible regional recruiting and induction centers.

YOUTH DELEGATES ON EXPERIENCES IN GRENADA

LD050026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2156 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Six GDR citizens, together with 53 Cubans as well as citizens from the USSR, Bulgaria, the DPRK and Libya, arrived in Havana from Grenada on Friday. The citizens of these states found shelter in the USSR and Cuban Embassies in St. Georges during the U.S. invasion. On their arrival at "Jose Marti" Airport they were cordially welcomed by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers. The GDR citizens, an FDJ friendship brigade, who were helping the Grenadian people in the development of agriculture will return to their homeland on Sunday. GDR ambassador Heinz Langer was present to welcome them in Havana. An Aeroflot aircraft took the group from Mexico, where it had arrived from Grenada the same day, to the Cuban capital.

Hans-Juergen Grober, head of the FDJ youth brigade, said on his arrival in Havana that when the brigade arrived in Grenada this summer it found a beautiful land, fully developed and flourishing. "We have left a pitiful piece of soil on which imperialism has inflicted deep wounds. The Americans have brutally destroyed everything the Grenadians created over the past years by hard work and under the most difficult conditions. The brigade was locked up by U.S. soldiers for 10 days, Grober said. He himself was allowed to leave the embassy building once to collect passports. "I was escorted under heavy arms with an armored personnel carrier." Birgade member Holger Richter said: "We are all very young and it was our first truly dreadful experience of imperialism." The friendship brigade was in Grenada to train truck and tractor drivers for the W-50 truck from Ludwigsfelde and the Zt tractor and to build up a repair workshop.

CIA SAID TO HAVE FUNDED PLOTS AGAINST NICARAGUA

DW041333 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Juergen Scheich commentary]

[Text] The Reagan Administration plans to allocate another $19 million to the intelligence service CIA for the intensification of its machinations in Nicaragua. Listen to a commentary by Juergen Scheich:

The U.S. marines show off on the island of Grenada; thousands of them are supposed to occupy the country for a long time; a manhunt on patriots of Grenada and their friends is being organized; thus, law and order, Reagan style, is coming to the small Caribbean state. And at this very time the intelligence service CIA is to receive another $19 million of its counterrevolutionary plots against revolutionary Nicaragua.

This was the sum with which the White House started out 2 years ago. Then Reagan asked for another $80 million; and now again $19 million -- and that, mind you, solely for intelligence service operations. Washington indeed spends a lot of money on the overthrow of the Sandinist Government in Nicaragua. After all, the war exercises off the coasts of this country cost money too. The Honduran Army and the Salvadoran junta troops receive dollars that are spent on war material, just because Washington would like to preserve its hegemony on what is referred to as its backyard Latin America.

The peoples are learning in these very days how this is done. Grenada remains a practical example. It shows the unpredictability of the U.S. actions. The Nicaraguans are supposed to share the destiny of the Grenadan people, as are its neighbors, the Salvadorans, all those who have chosen social transformations, political independence sovereign dealings among themselves and also with the United States.

Was Grenada the overture to a bigger aggression against Nicaragua? The concern about this is not totally unfounded. The policy of the White House provides new cause for it nearly every day. The additional $19 million allocated to the CIA proves this: The United States is to play the role of gendarme -- and this in the face of worldwide protests and condemnation in the United Nations. The United States puts its stakes on the militarist variant. The dangers thus have intensified.

However, the Nicaraguans, for example, will resist to the last breath, the leading politicians of this Central American country say, because they no longer want begging barefoot children, thieves, prostitutes, hunger, or misery. This was why they rose against Somoza, the dictator kept by Washington. There is no return to these times, not even if Washington tries it the way it just tried in Grenada.

HONECKER ADDRESSES YOUTH WORKING ON USSR PIPELINE

LD041825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin 4 Nov (ADN) -- In a speech today, Erich Honecker highly praised outstanding performances in the construction of the GDR section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod natural gas pipeline on Soviet territory and in the construction of a natural gas pipeline on GDR territory. Addressing the delegations of the two central FDJ projects, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee paid tribute to the fact that all tasks were accomplished ahead of schedule and to a high standard. With their labor deeds the young people have created the conditions for replacing over 900,000 tonnes of heating oil with gas. This means that domestic energy sources can be used even more effectively.

"The performances of all pipeline builders is the best reply to those imperialist confrontation politicians who wanted to prevent the construction of this pipeline so that Soviet natural gas wouldn't flow to West Europe. No sanctions or boycotts have been able to halt construction of the pipeline. This is an important success for the policy of peaceful cooperation and for improvement of international relations. It is an important success that proves that socialism can successfully solve all problems."

"Joint construction of natural gas pipelines in the USSR assists the more rapid exploitation of raw materials. It guarantees us a long-term stable supply of nautral gas. In future, too, we will help to deepen socialist economic integration, as we agreed with Comrade Yuriy Andropov during our friendship visit to the Soviet Union in May," Erich Honecker said. "As all the world can see, the socialist countries are combining their powers for peaceful purposes. This makes them all the more economically invulnerable to all attempts by imperialism to harm our community through embargo measures. Socialist progress can thus proceed all the better in our countries."

Pointing to the forthcoming 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Erich Honecker said its "victory has brought enormous changes in the world. In many of the world's countries where, since then, workers and peasants have seized power and where they have abolished the exploitation of man by man, it has been proved that the people can develop freely if they take their destiny into their own hands. This is also proved by the development of the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil, the 35th anniversary of which we are jointly preparing." Erich Honecker added: "Today especially, the Soviet Union and the community of fraternal states is the strongest pillar of world peace. From here emanate the most powerful impulses for the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe which would mean the end of human civilization. Deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in accordance with the Brussels NATO missile decision would be a fateful step toward increasing the danger to peace. We oppose this with the greatest determination. We know that in this we are at one with millions of people in all West European countries and in the United States itself, who just a few days ago proclaimed in enormous mass actions their rejection of the U.S. deployment plans and their will for disarmament. The GDR fully supports the clear stance set out by Comrade Yuriy Andropov on the international situation and the new initiative for an agreement in Geneva. The USSR and the socialist countries are unchangingly making the greatest efforts to guarantee that Europe and the world can proceed along the road of secure peace.

"To fight for socialism and to defend it has always been one of youth's prime concerns, Erich Honecker said, and recalled his work on the Vladimir Ilich Lenin metallurgical combine in Magnitogorsk in the summer of 1931. "Then as now, the enthusiasms and energy of youth contributed to preserving and safeguarding peace. Then as now, the young generation made an important contribution to shaping socialist society. Your cooperation with the Soviet comrades and friends shows how alive and fruitful is the friendship between our peoples. The competition among young brigades for the names of honor of Soviet heroes, socialist competition and exchange of experience have deepened the traditional cooperation between the FDJ and the komsomol. Many personal friendship have been made. We are firmly convinced that you will never forget the experience of the Soviet Union." It is of great importance for communist upbringing to entrust the FDJ with important economic tasks as youth projects. The young generation can prove itself with them, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee said.

"Next year we celebrate the 35th anniversary of our GDR. Everywhere one can see how well our young people are preparing for this in the "FDJ peace drive". We are convinced that your national youth festival, the meeting of FDJ organizations, will be a powerful demonstration for our socialist homeland and that you will accomplish great new deeds in socialist competition for the benefit of our republic. My deed for our socialist homeland -- that it is an up-to-date slogan for every young person in our country."

HONECKER GREETINGS TO USTINOV ON BIRTHDAY

AU021522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory message to Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and USSR minister of national defense, on his 75th birthday on Sunday.

Distinguished Comrade, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov,

On behalf of the SED Central COmmittee and of the GDR State Council and people I convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 75th birthday.

Your life is marked by dedication to the party of Lenin and to the Soviet people, by responsible fulfillment of duty in defending and militarily strengthening the Soviet state in the service to the cause of communism and peace. For more than three decades you have belonged to the leading collective of the CPSU. In the Great Patriotic War decisive military-economic and technical weapons prerequisites were created under your leadership as people's commissar in order to decisively crush the fascist aggressor. You have had an essential share in the economic and scientific-technical upsurge of the Soviet Union since 1945. You have earned great credit in drafting and implementing the military policy of the Soviet state, which is aimed at peace and security. In your person we pay tribute to a consistent internationalist and loyal friend of the GDR. From the bottom of the heart we wish you also in the future good health and creative vigor in your responsible activity in the collective of the CPSU leadership and as USSR defense minister.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister, also conveys congratulations.

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS AT SOVIET ARMY CEREMONY

LD052336 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany celebrated the anniversary of the October Revolution with a ceremony in Wuensdorf. The Soviet soldiers warmly welcomed members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Erich Mueckenberger, and candidate Politburo member Egon Krenz, who handed over a message of congratulations from the GDR party and state leadership. The message reads: The GDR strongly supports the realization of the Soviet peace proposals and the total program of the Warsaw Treaty states to end the arms race and to improve the international situation.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DOHLUS

AU021528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party headed by Prach Sun, deputy chairman of the Commission for International Relations. During their stay in the GDR the Kampuchean guests acquainted themselves with experiences of the SED in the international work as well as in other fields of the party work to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress and the party elections taking place at present. They had cordial meetings with party workers and working people in enterprises and institutions.

KLEIBER, ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISIT SYRIA

Kleiber Arrives 5 Nov

LD052355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (ADN) -- The candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in Damascus on Saturday to take part in a meeting of the chairmen of the GDR-Syria joint Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by the Deputy Premier of Syria 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, chairman of the Syrian side of the joint committee, and by other personalities.

In a press declaration Guenther Kleiber stressed that the purpose of his visit was to discuss and lay down further steps in developing the friendly and mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic field. The GDR party and state leadership attaches great importance to diversified cooperation with friendly Syria.

All peace forces, whether in the Near East, in Europe, Latin America or other regions of the world were today confronted with an unparalleled and dangerous escalation of the course of stepped up arming and condrontation, a poisoning of the international climate and a stoking up of regional conflicts by the ruling circles of the United States, said Guenther Kleiber.

The people, party and government of the GDR followed with great concern the latest heightening of tension in the situation in the Near East. The GDR strongly condemned the anti-Arab policy of the United States, which had the intention of imposing on the region its political and military diktat. He assured the Syrian people of the solidarity of the peoples of the GDR and of its leadership in the struggle to repulse the imperialist machinations.

Delegation Begins Talks

LD061255 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Damascus, 6 Nov (ADN) -- A meeting of the chairman of the GDR-Syrian joint committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation commenced in Damascus on Sunday. The GDR side is headed by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The Syrian side is headed by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for economic affairs. During the first plenary session, the two sides assessed the results in bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sector, achieved since the official friendship visit to Syria by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as an effective contribution toward the further development of friendly relations.

Guenther Kleiber and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah discussed the dynamic development of the economic relations between the two states since the seventh committee meeting as well as measures and steps toward the futher development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Subsequently Minister Kleiber, during a friendly meeting with Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa 'Abd al-Qadir Talas, discussed the situation in that region.

GASPAR DECLARES SUPPORT FOR SYRIA AT WFTU MEETING

AU030843 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Unattributed report on 23 October extraordinary meeting of the WFTU Bureau in Damascus: "Solidarity With the Syrian People: An Anti-Imperialist Unity Is Needed; Speech by Sandor Gaspar at the Damascus Extraordinary Meeting of the WFTU Bureau"]

[Text] The WFTU Bureau held an extraordinary meeting in Damascus on 23 October. At the meeting, which was held with the participation of representatives of the Syrian working people and trade unions, Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, expressed the solidarity of the organizations involved in the world federation with the people and working people of Syria.

Sandor Gaspar said the following in his speech: "Faithful to the traditions of solidarity among workers, the WFTU has always been, is, and always will be on the side of those who struggle for peace, liberty, independence, social progress, and an improvement of living and working conditions. It was in this spirit that the present extraordinary meeting of the WFTU Bureau was convened for the purpose of expressing its solidarity with all the working people and people of Syrian Arab Republic as a whole. This solidarity is of particular importance in the present tense situation, when the imperialists and their allies in the Middle East threaten Syria more and more openly and bring political, economic, and military pressure to bear on it to endeavors of domination and expansion.

"In all parts of the world, we are witnessing imperialist endeavors and machinations aimed at interfering in the domestic affairs of other peoples, undermining the independence of countries, and hampering social progress. Extremist reactionary circles of the United States are in the vanguard of these endeavors today.

"They are not particular in their methods; their conscience and activities are burdened by many historical crimes. We remember well what happened in Chile 10 years ago. We know what they are doing now in Latin America and how they are meneuvering in Africa and Southeast Asia. The Middle East has become the major hunting ground of imperialism in recent years. That is where they concentrate their forces and are seeking partners for achieving their objectives.

"Israel is burdened with a grave responsibility, even directly, for the situation that has developed in the Middle East."

Sandor Gaspar stressed: "Only by rallying and uniting all forces has the workers movement been able to achieve all the results that it has achieved. Precisely this is required also today. Today, there is a much greater need then ever that the anti-imperialist and patriotic Arab forces be united and their unity be consolidated against the imperialist offensive. Serving the true interests of the Arab peoples cannot stand national confines and national selfishness. It is regrettable that the working people still lack democratic and trade union rights in numerous Middle East countries. This, too, hampers a more effective rallying of forces.

"The solution of the Middle East conflict is in the hands of the Arab peoples. We assure you, however, that you are not alone in the arduous struggle. The entire socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, is on your side. We aid your stuggle with the combined strength of the international workers movement, the determination of the organization gathered together in the WFTU, and the solidarity of the peoples serving democracy and progress. We greet the General Labor Federation of the Syrian Arab Republic, which effectively contributes to making solidarity prevail in practice in this area."

Following the speech, representatives of every continent expressed their profound solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples and the Syrian people and demanded a just solution of the Middle East situation. WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zaksariya made known the position and resolution of the meeting of the bureau on the solidarity assumed with the Syrian people at the mass meeting.

The Hungarian trade union delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, which participated in the WFTU Bureau meeting, returned home from Damascus on 24 October.

PPF DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADIANS

AU030801 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] The National Council of the People's Patriotic Front has published a declaration in connection with the events in Grenada. The document states that the aggression perpetrated by the U.S. armed forces against Grenada is viewed with deep indignation in our country. Opinions have been expressed at several enterprises, producing cooperatives and other working sites in the past 2 days condemning the intervention, and there has been a show of complete solidarity with the victims of the aggression. In agreement with the stand of our public opinion, the National Council of the People's Patriotic Front demands an immediate stop to the military invasion, which cannot be justified by any means, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. We firmly condemn actions of any kind against other countries' sovereignty and the peoples' right to self-determination and independence. We declare our complete solidarity with the people of Grenada, who are heroically fighting for their freedom, and with the other progressive countries of the area. We express our sympathy with the relatives of the Grenadian and Cuban citizens who died a hero's death in the fighting for self-defense, concludes the declaration of the National Council of People's Patriotic Front and Solidarity Committee.

A mass peace meeting in the name of solidarity with the Grenada people was organized at the Danuvia Cultural Center in Budapest on 28 Oct. Eva Conrado Flores, ambassador of Nicaragua, and Jose Antonio Tabares, ambassador of Cuba in Budapest, addressed the meeting. A workers' meeting was held at the Szeged Textile Works on 28 Oct after the morning shift. The Cuban youth who are learning the trade in the enterprise took part in the events. Several hundred of the factory's workers expressed their protest against the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

MEHES MEETS WITH SOVIET, BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS

LD050904 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, held talks in Budapest Friday [4 Nov] with Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who headed a delegation at the inauguration of the first block of the Paks nuclear power plant. The politicians surveyed the topical issues of bilateral industrial cooperation, and exchanged view on the further development of relations.

Lajos Mehes held talks in Budapest Friday with Aleksey Antonov, Soviet deputy prime minister, who also headed a delegation at the inauguration of the Paks nuclear power plant. The politicians exchanged views on achievements and further possibilities in Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation.

JANOS KADAR TO VISIT CSSR 'IN COMING DAYS'

LD041757 Budapest MTI in English 0704 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, is to pay an official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia in the coming days on the invitation of Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

OBSERVANCE OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Army Command Celebration

LD041136 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- A celebration was held at the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationing in Hungary, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Thursday. Following an opening speech by Colonel-General Konstantin Kochetov, commander-in-chief of the southern Army Group, Lieutenant General Nikolay Shevkun, member of the Military Council, held a speech appreciating the world historical significance of the victory of the great October Socialist Revolution, the achievements in the 66 years' creative work of the Soviet people, and the effect of the idea of October on the international workers' movement, and the life of the whole mankind.

The celebration was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Peter Varga, head of department at the HWSP CC; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence; Dr Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister; Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs; Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade; Sandor Brobely, commander-in-chief of the Hungarian Workers' Militia; and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD050500 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 7 Nov anniversary Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, has given a reception. Those present at the reception were: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; as well as the other members of the Politburo. Several leading personalities of Hungarian political, economic, social and cultural life, as well as many leaders of the diplomatic missions in Buadpest were also present.

Lenin Statue Wreath-Laying

LD052318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Sandor Csillag reports the wreath-laying ceremony in front of the Lenin statue:

The wreath-laying ceremony at the statue of Lenin began at 1000 this morning. Several thousands of the capital's workers and youth gathered on the square, which was decorated with Hungarian and Soviet flags and with the red banner of the international working class movement. An honor guard of the Hungarian People's Army formed opposite the Lenin statue. The start of the ceremony was signalled by a bugle call at exactly 1000. The guard commander reported to Pal Losonczi, member of the party's Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, who then inspected the guard.

After the Soviet and the Hungarian anthems were played, the wreath-laying started. Wreaths of honor and remembrance were laid on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee by Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth; on behalf of the presidential Council by Pal Losonczi and Rezsow Trautmann; on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Gyorgy Lazar and Istvan Sarlos.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Embassy of the Soviet Union by Vladimir Nikolayevich Vazovskiy, Vladimir Leonidovich Musatov and Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Popov. After this, wreaths were laid by representatives of the diplomatic corps and of social and mass organizations.

Wreaths were placed on the pedestal of Lenin's statue on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces by Lajos Czinege, Istvan Horvath, and Sandor Borbely. After the representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in our country and of the Budapest Council laid their wreaths, flowers of remembrance were laid on behalf of the workers and youth of the capital at the Lenin statue on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The ceremony ended with the playing of the "Internationale" as the guard marched off.

Sarlos Address

LD070021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 6 Nov 83

["Festive Address" by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in accordance with our traditions, in the first few days of November we recall with respect and appreciation those who, in the autumn of 1917, led to victory the struggle waged by the peoples of Tsarist Russia against oppression, violence and war.

From the very first moment of its establishment, Soviet power appeared as a new force inspiring hope for every people on the international stage by turning to all the governments and peoples with a peace appeal. Already at that time the principles of a socialist foreign policy, which are still valid today, had been worked out. These were internationalism, the equality of all peoples and peaceful relations between the countries. In 1917 there emerged an international policy which promised that if relations between the countries were to develop in the spirit of the initiatives of the Soviet Government, the world would not then have to fear the outbreak of war ever again. The governments of the capitalists countries were not willing to accept this because they regarded the country of socialism under construction as their chief enemy. For this reason they prevented the formation of a unity front on an international scale against fascism, which threatened the existence of mankind and which started World War II in 1939.

The years following World War II brought a period of peace for Europe, but also a period of great tensions and confrontations. We should recall how long we lived in the era of the Cold War, so full of worrying dangers, and the time when it appeared that there was no chance for countries with different social systems to coexist in the spirit of cooperation and mutual help.

However, even during the Cold War era we had an opportunity to prove, while relying on our moral, intellectual and physical strengths and our creative ability, that the threat of war could be warded off. As a result of the continuous initiatives of the USSR, the Cold War was followed by the period of detente, general rapprochment and economic prosperity. Yet, even at that time there were politicians who turned against the endeavors aimed at strengthening detente. There were forces which attempted to turn back the wheel of history by starting local wars and stirring up tensions. They increased mistrust, rejected proposals for cooperation and disarmament and brought about the current period which is full of dangers.

Today, we live in a period when statements are often made in imperialist circles about the production and deployment of weapons with different ranges. However, we are also living at a time when there are antiwar peace movements of great power in every country.

Today, the existence, influence and strength of the socialist countries are the chief guarantee of peace, and this deters warmongers from taking up the means of a nuclear adventure. The USSR and the socialist countries are continuing their peace policy without change and by so doing are serving not only the interests of their own peoples but of the whole world. The peace initiatives of the USSR and the proposals approved by the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee provide a suitable foundation for reaching an agreement. The entire world is in the process of a transformation which will finally assure peace, security and prosperity for every people. This process has not been free of difficulties in the past and this will not change in the future either. It could not be otherwise; the marking out of the path leading to the final goal is both a long-term and a current task. Seeking the path is one of the most difficult tasks of development.

The reflection of [19th century poet] Petoefi, "The name of Hungarian will once again become lofty, worthy of its ancient fame," is becoming a reality in our age as a result of our own work. We have a good reputation in the world today. We are esteemed and respected. However, the fact that we are worthy of this is not due to our own merits alone, but also those of the era in which it is becoming an ever-more determining factor that we have found partners and allies in the USSR and the other socialist countries, and this has come about as a result of the October Revolution.

Seven November is an occasion for celebrations. It is an opportunity for us to strengthen our conviction in our ideas which are capable of reshaping society and to renew our determination in a way worthy of our cause, to participate in protecting the peace and calm of the world and to take part in serving the welfare of the whole of mankind.

Esteemed listeners, on behalf of the MSZMP, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of our people building socialism, I greet with respect the Communist Party of the fraternal USSR, its Supreme Soviet and Government and the entire Soviet people on the occasion of this festive occasion. I wish peaceful, creative years, further successes and personal happiness to every Soviet family and every Soviet person.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT ON DUTCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

Talks Begin

LD021138 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Talks between a delegation of Dutch parliamentarians and a team of Hungarian members of parliament opened in Budapest Wednesday [2 Nov]. The delegation laid a wreath at the memorial of Hungarian heroes before the talks.

The delegation, which is led by Dirck Dolman [spelling as received], president of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands, arrived in Budapest Tuesday, yesterday, for an official visit on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

Varkonyi Receives Delegation

LD031759 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 3 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi held talks with a visiting Dutch parliamentary delegation at the Foreign Ministry in Budapest Thursday [3 Nov]. The discussion took place in a cordial atmosphere. Current world affairs and certain fields of bilateral relations were discussed.

KADAR MEETS WITH DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

LD042240 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Dutch Communist Party Central Committee, and Simon van den Helm, member of the Central Committee, at the party headquarters in Budapest Friday [4 Nov]. The politicians are paying an official visit to Hungary.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged information on the situation of Hungary and the Netherlands, and the aims of the two parties. They discussed timely world affairs and issues of the communist movement. They paid special attention to the effort made to counter dangers to security in Europe and to promote the joint action of peace-loving forces.

Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, was present at the talks.

SZUROS RECEIVES FRG PARTY DELEGATION

LD031222 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Volker Ruhe, vice-chairman of the parliamentary party of the CDU-CSU in the Bundestag, and Dr Wolfgang Schaeuble, executive of the party, paid a visit to Hungary on November 1-2. The MPS held talks with Gyenes, president of the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian parliament, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, and academician Dr Jozsef Bognar, director of the Research Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The deputies met Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL WELCOMES EAST-WEST CONTACTS

LD042306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The presidium of the National Council of the Trade Union Federation held a session this morning.

The body agrees with the aim of the economic policy of increasing our participation in the international division of labor and at improved economic efficiency. This makes it essential to have East-West relations based on mutual advantage and cooperation with capitalist firms, including transnational ones. According to the statement by the national council, such cooperation could help the economic development of the socialist countries. At the same time, Hungarian trade unions are aware of the difficulties made for the workers by the harmful activity of transnational firms and take up solidarity with their fight. At today's session of the Presidium it was noted that the expansion of these firms represents at once the cause and the consequence of the deepening of the capitalist world economic crisis. It is their strategy to try to set certain countries or groups of countries against each other. Trade unions cannot permit workers of different countries to be turned against each other under the pretext of East-West economic contacts, says the statement of the leading body of the Trade Union Council.

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH AUSTRIA

AU041424 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] Cooperation is traditional among the industrial enterprises of our country and neighboring Austfia. Numerous joint ventures have developed among them in production and marketing, and lately there have also been joint deliveries to third markets. This was stressed, among other things, by Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry, at the opening of a symposium staged jointly by the Voest-Alpine corporation, one of Austria's largest enterprises, and Technoimpex, one of its Hungarian partners, at the Forum Hotel in Budapest.

Andras Gabor also noted that, in addition to the exchanging products, there are more and more joint ventures between Hungarian industry and the Voest-Alpine. For instance, one of their most recent contracts is for exporting plant-protecting hothouses to the Middle East. The deputy minister of industry deemed the present series of lectures important, for they are devoted to robot technology and engineering products' control systems. In his opinion, Hungarian industrial enterprises could be good partners for the Austrian corporation.

LOSONCZI ADDRESSES STATE PRIZE RECIPIENTS

LD042333 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] [Begin Pal Losonczi recording] We are celebrating 7 November. The anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a holiday containing evidence, an encouraging message, and radiating confidence. It also is historical proof that the good endeavors of mankind, the wish for freedom, independence and progress can defeat the fiercest reaction. [end recording]

With these words Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, at midday in the Cupola Hall of Parliament House greeted those people who, in recognition of their fruitful work and their activity in public life, were awarded high decorations by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Twenty-two people received the order "For Socialist Hungary," including Tibor Baranyai, department head of the party Central Committee, Mrs Lajos Duschek, president of the National Council of Hungarian Women; Dr Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; (Istvan Lengyeltusi), retired miner; and (Mihaly Varga), state-prize winning president of the Oroshaza "New Life" Producers' Cooperative.

One hundred and eight people received the gold, silver and bronze grades of the Order of Labor, including (Mihaly Potgina), president of the (Levenymiklos) Lenin producers' cooperative; our colleague Pal Ipper, contributor to Hungarian television; Dr Janos Koncz, secretary of the Csongrad County party committee; Mrs (Karoly Megyeri), worker in the party's central committee; and (Istvan Vida), foreman at the Videoton Electronics Enterprise.

MAROTHY SPEAKS AT 1956 MARTYRS' MEMORIAL CEREMONY

ID041741 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] This morning, a memorial to the heroes of people's power was inauguarated at Koeztarsasag Square in Budapest in honor of the martyrs of the 1956 counterrevolution who died there. Remembering the martyrs, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and member of the Politburo addressed those gathered at the ceremony.

[Begin Marothy recording] What happened in this square became a symbol even then. The stand of the Party House defenders represents an example that becomes more shining as time passes. This memorial place is also a historical memento. It reminds us of those events which represent a historical lesson for our people, especially for the new generations. In those days the theoretical base of the MSZMP's policy was formulated: Party unity built on Leninist norms should be reconstructed; trust between the working class and its allies, communists and nonparty members, should be rebuilt; our friendship and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union, should be strengthened. We must continuously bear in mind that the historical building of socialism can be done only with the people, in agreement with the people. These were the pillars of the decisions of 27 years ago, and they have determined our way since then. We want to imprint these historical lessons on the memorial wall to build them into the stones. [end recording]

BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS SUCCESSES REPORTED

AU040949 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Oct 83 p 1, 3

[Staff members' report: "The Activity of Business Work Partnerships Is On the Upswing"]

[Text] After the appearance of the pertinent regulations, business work partnerships have been brought into being at several enterprises one after another. Our paper's permanent reports have inquired about their activities and experiences to date.

"The business work partnerships in industry have fulfilled the hopes attached to them," concluded an official of the Ministry of Industry summing up the experiences. First of all, they have eased the pressing manpower problems of industry and, at the same time, contributed to the better utilization of the existing machines. This is an advantage for the enterprises and the people's economy. The business work partnership is appealing to the individual because here the income is consistent with performance whereas during the main working time there are sometimes too many restrictions which hinder payment commensurate with performance. This does not mean, of course, that no problems whatsoever have emerged in connection with their activity. It is so with everything new.

Many people object to the fact that not everybody can belong to an enterprise business work partnership. Yet, this is not a fault; it is rather an achievement. At long last, the director has a means of incentive in his hands, one with which he can bring the best of workers into a more advantageous position. Others claim that thus performance in the main working time is lower, or that it is exactly during that time that preparations are made for "private work" after working hours. If that is so, then it is a mistake. But it is impossible for the central bodies to attend to this.

In Borsod County, the first enterprise business work partnership has been set up at the Vasvill North Hungarian Iron and Technological Wholesale Enterprise. The members of the group, which has been in operation ever since, have been producing household goods considered to be in short supply as for instance, coal shovels and baking trays; and that is what they are producing most also today. Their activity after working hours has proved to be profitable both for the enterprise and the work partnership. The management of the wholesale enterprise has, therefore, decided to do even more in the future for the sake of managing business work partnerships and supplying them with orders and disposing of the produced goods. The number of business work partnerships at the Borshod Chemical Plant already exceeds 400. Many people even feared that there would not be enough work for all of them if they proliferated at such a rate. Their fear was unfounded, as it turned out, because the management created a separate office whose employees follow attentively the intentions of work partnership formation and decide whether there is need for such activity for which the creation of the partnership is requested. In Fejer County, the number of registered business work partnerships has increased almost sixfold within a year. According to the information supplied by the Court of Registration, the overwhelming majority of the 590 county business work partnerships currently operating with more than 5,000 members -- 537 partnerships, to be more exact -- are enterprise business work partnerships.

At the Ikarus Bus Factory in Szekesfehervar, the enterprise business work partnerships have made themselves indispensable in many respects in the production of export goods. The plant receives many individual orders for buses mostly from its foreign partners. Fulfilling special requirements "does not fit into" the regular production line system, but such contracts do not have to be given up, because the business work partnerships specializing in such tasks will solve the problem. At another large plant in Fejer County, at the Danube Iron Works, the enterprise business work partnership are involved in the solution of such tasks as for instance the current rebuilding of the big furnace no 2. The enterprise business work partnerships taking part in the rebuilding, costing 280 million forints, successfully contribute to the reduction of the time spent on the work.

In Gyor-Sopron County, well-operating and outstandingly well-organized work partnerships have been created at the Auto Equipment Plant in Sopron, and some 12 work partnerships operate successfully. One of them has been set up by manual workers, who took it upon themselves to sort out the waste material arising in the process of production and thus the Trash and Garbage Collection Trust pays more for it. Several work partnerships produce tools, as the enterprise has a great need for tools. In 1 and 1/2 months the partnerships produced tools for the supply of which the cooperative partner had set a supply time of 1 and 1/2 years. In addition to the gain in time, the enterprise partnership also work cheaper and with the same -- if not better -- quality.

In Hajdu-Bihar County, the first experiences of the business work partnerships are mostly favorable. Their creation -- especially at the beginning -- took long, but those who showed patience did not come off badly. At the Hajdu Industrial Works, for instance, several work partnerships have been created from the best experts. These work partnerships have made a profit of 7 million forints within a year.

Concessions on Sanctions

LD052346 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 5 Nov 83

["On U.S. Policy Towards Poland" (by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov -- The Polish Government note to the U.S. Government fully described the extent of American sanctions, the great losses Poland has consequently suffered and reveals the illegitimacy and immorality of the languange of sanctions and restrictions used by the USA.

Each of the 12 points of the note could be backed with additional evidence and arguments. The servile propaganda machinery of the subversive radio stations tries to evoke an impression that it was the U.S. Administration's gesture of good will towards Poland to propose negotiations with the creditors and start talks on restoring the right for Polish fishermen to use the fisheries in U.S. waters suspended by the administration.

To put it mildly, this is a misunderstanding, and to be more precise -- a deliberate mystification, engineered to mislead the Polish and world opinion. The two "concessions" signalled by the USA are less than a drop in the bucket compared to the economic, political, cultural scientific and technological sanctions once again specified in the Polish Government note and compared to the continued pressure on the U.S. allies to remain reserved in their Polish contacts.

The Polish side can hardly be expected to [word indistinct] as a "concession" the U.S. experts' belated decision of coming back to the negotiating table. It is not clear, moreover, whether the Americans intend to make these talks easier or rather more difficult.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. latest proposals are a step backwards compared to the hitherto situation, shameful enough by international standards.

The word shameful is right for still another reason, less known to the public. Despite the tension on the Washington-Warsaw life [as received] relatively numerous and competent mutual contacts had allowed expectations of an evolution in quite the opposite direction, namely, a determined course for a dismantling of all the sanctions and final termination of discriminating Poland.

Instead of this, Washington's reaction to the evident proofs of normalization of the situation in Poland, noted and recognized also by many Western countries, is the tactics of camouflaging the sanctions, masked only by hypocrytical declarations of alleged readiness to concessions.

A question may arise: What was the meaning of America's recent ("brutal") declarations? It seems that the increasing pressure and impatience of Washington's allies who silently and sometimes openly refuse to support the policy of U.S. sanctions against the socialist East, forced Washington to launch some action.

Probably signals have also reached Washington that the Polish public opinion, whose sympathy is important for Washington for reasons that are known well, feels disappointed and discontented.

Nevertheless, using such tricks by the U.S. Administration after an almost two-year blockade of contacts with Poland morally disqualifies that superpower, although after the recent aggression on tiny Grenada this is must one more detail of the well-known protrait of Uncle Sam.

New more point [as received]: Before December 13, 1981, the United States thundered against any foreign interference in Polish affairs, demanding that they be resolved with Polish hands. But the U.S. President seems to have forgotten all this after December 13 because Poles solved their own, but not to the liking of the USA. Then interference became Washington's programme and practice towards Poland.

Criticizes Sanctions

LD041242 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Nov -- The relations between Poland and the United States have been constantly deteriorating for nearly two years now as a result of the U.S. President's reaction to the developments in Poland following December 13, 1981.

The U.S. authorities applied a whole set of sanctions and restrictions which affected all spheres of the relations between the two countries. The economic harm which the United States has done to the Polish nation is measureable and is worth billions of dollars.

The U.S. authorities moreover resorted to the trivial argument that the sanctions in question only hit the Polish authorities, as if the results of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries before had only brought profit to the governments and not to the peoples.

Possessed of the revenge drive the United States launched hectic activity to talk its allies into introducing similar restrictions against this country. Washington did all to deprive us of the advantages of international cooperation at the time of the deepest crisis in the last few decades. You can hardly find instances in history of acts to match the ruthless U.S. moves towards Poland both in the sphere of bilateral relations and in the international forum.

Poland does neither demand nor expect special treatment or aid from the United States. However, it has the right to demand that universally accepted norms of conduct be applied to it.

Unfortunately, facts indicate that the American side is heading for still more stringent sanctions and for confrontation with Poland as well as for dictating to this country its political conditions, as was tellingly indicated by President Reagan's recent statement.

They keep hinting in Washington that normalization of the relations with Poland can only come as a reward for Poland's compliance with the U.S. dictate. People everywhere in the world term such moves interference in internal affairs of the other country and reject it outright. That is why the Polish Foreign Ministry's note presented to the U.S. Embassy here today firmly said the Polish Government has repeatedly rejected and will also reject in the future any such pressure.

By the way, why has the U.S. Administration been acting with such consistent ruthlessness towards Poland? Is it not meant as a show for all medium-sized and small countries to make them aware that any attempt to act according to their national interest and against Washington's will is going to be recklessly punished? Is the U.S. policy towards Poland not the same kind of policy -- though effected through different means -- as the one applied with respect to Grenada? Could you speak of parity among nations under the circumstances? And is the U.S. will going to be the only norm in international relations?

Policy Termed 'Machiavellian'

LD050006 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Adolf Reut commentary]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Nov -- The contents, facts and examples present in the Polish Government's note to the United States Government make up a very clear-cut and unequivocal evaluation of a very bad condition of the relations between both states over the almost two part years.

These bad relations are another result of the United States' aggressive imperialist policy which threatens various countries, nations and states -- small, medium and big.

One cannot also fail to see the fact that, the United States implements the strategic and tactical objectives of its policy in a Machiavellian manner, once assuming a would-be humanitarian posture and at other times the posture of would-be human rights torch-bearer, or freedom champion, or would-be champion of forces of progress, depending on the situation and need. It usurps the interpretation of what is good and bad in other countries.

In so doing, Washington attempts -- as the Polish Government's note points out -- to put on a semblance of making conciliatory steps.

The policy from the position of strength, a policy of arrogance, retaliation and rage over the matters not going to the liking of the gentlemen from the White House, have deprived Poland at a time of grave crisis of the benefits arising from international cooperation.

And all that is for the following cause: Poland resolves its affairs on its own and does it not according to the United States' diktat.

It has appeared to some already that the United States Government would finally begin the processes of backing down on the foul policy of sanctions, of dictating terms, while we ourselves decide on our affairs. However there is no indication of that. Conversely, what is taking place marks more regression.

The latest statement by the White House spokesman Larry Speaks confirming Washington's sticking to its anti-Polish positions dashes any illusions one might have in this regard.

Again the infamous "Pax Americana" comes into play, because it looks like irony when lessons in human rights are given by a state which has got away unpunished with the most drastic violations of such rights.

It is not accidental that the various currents and directions of that policy come at a time when the arms race is being stepped up, when confrontation is looming, when an invasion is launched on a tiny sovereign country which does not imperil any military interests, when the groundwork is being laid down to finalize the deployment of new deadly nuclear missiles in Western Europe, when there arises the need to justify one's moves, divert attention and first of all show how Uncle Sam can endanger those who fail to heed his advice.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON U.S. RELATIONS

LD041921 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 4 Nov 83

["Government Press Spokesman's News Conference" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 4 Nov -- "The Polish Government evaluates the latest (November 2) statement by the White House spokesman Larry Speakes a step backwards in relations between Poland and the United States." declared today the Polish Government's press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban in reply to a question about the state of Polish-U.S. relations, asked by the IZVESTIYA daily's correspondent.

The issue of Polish-U.S. relations was a prevailing theme during the press conference for foreign journalists organized in the INTERPRESS Centre here today.

Minister Urban said that the contents of the White House statement is "insulting to Poland and reflects disrespect for our country. It also reflects disrespect for the [word indistinct] course of the talks on Polish-United States relations that have been held in various ways and at various levels, high-level diplomatic and political talks that have been held in Warsaw with [words indistinct] American politicians," continued Mr. Urban.

"What Mr. Speakes has announced is a clear game of (?appearing) [word indistinct] after many encouraging gestures made by the U.S., by which I also understand American press reports creating a mood as if something were to change in the U.S. policy towards Poland," added the minister.

"We have noted the upholding by the United States of its entire aggressive policy vis a vis Poland," said Mr. Urban.

Nonetheless, he declared, "Poland still wants a normalization of Polish-American relations, but on the principles of mutual respect, recognition of the two sides' sovereign rights to shape their internal relations. [word indistinct] the American point of view is different, I see no real possibilities of improving the mutual relations. Imposing terms on Poland, treating Poland as if it were an American colony does not lead to such a normalization," argued the minister.

The government spokesman understood that the so-called new steps mentioned by Speakes fail to constitute any real change in the United States policy towards Poland, and that the White House statement itself contains attacks on Poland and possess conditions, which are a fresh example of the United States' interference in Poland's internal affairs, an interference dressed in super-power arrogance.

"We sometimes have the impression that the United States should like to treat Poland as it treats Grenada and we give a sigh of relief that this is simply impossible for the United States," said Minister Urban.

"We dismiss the attempts at diktat to which the United States has neither the (?political) nor moral right, nor (?on) strictly legal foundations," stressed the Polish Government's press spokesman.

Referring to the negotiations on the rescheduling of the Polish debt to the West, an issue also taken up by Speakes in his statement, Mr. Urban remarked that Poland has always been and is ready to hold talks in this matter and that reaching an agreement is also in the creditor's interest.

In regard to a possible easing of the U.S. sanctions agains the Polish fisheries, another issue mentioned by Speakes and made contingent on the implementation of human rights in Poland in a manner suggested by the United States, Minister Urban quipped: "I guess one is to understand it that the spokesman for the American President should like to swap Kuron, Michnik, etc. for cods."

"But I want to declare that they may take these gentlemen without any equivalent."

Summing up his statement, Minister Urban said that "the United States is not changing its policy vis a vis Poland. We turned down all those proposals and first of all the entire phraseology."

The Polish Government's note to the United States Government announced in Warsaw yesterday contains a clear and comprehensive presentation of Poland's position on the issue of Polish-American relations and the United States' policy towards Poland, stressed the spokesman.

Answering questions about the possibility of leaving Poland by the eleven leading Solidarity and KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] militants now being held in pre-trial custody, the government press spokesman said that the authorities' offer in this matter follows from humanitarian premises. The offer can be taken as of now.

Asked about yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers which had tackled the resumption of butter and fat rationing, Mr Urban stated that the reprimand given the minister of home trade and services was a sanction for "improper handling and argumentation of the issue before the public opinion." He also added that he himself felt co-responsible for the manner of presenting those issues to the Polish social opinion, a manner which is quite bueaucratic, baffling, confusing and unintelligible."

Minister Urban stressed that the society's discontent over the decision to resume the rationing of fats did not take forms such as disturbances of public order, demonstrations or (?riots), but was expressed in the form of letters and telephones to the authorities, resolutions taken by some party and trade union organizations, and press opinions.

In reply to another question, Mr Urban said that Poland would import a new 2,500 tonnes of butter this year. (?This delivery is) little compared with the past years, but any increase of the import is made impossible by the shortage of hard currency, he explained.

Asked if in light of the public reaction to the resumed butter rationing it would be possible to institute the price raises slated for January, 1984, the minister explained that the movement of prices is not the effect of government decisions, but of the nature of economic process in Poland. "We will be bringing it home to the people and consult them. I am confident that the reason demonstrated by the majority of the Polish society will decisively promote understanding of these arguments."

The spokesman informed the newsmen that the appeal made by the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Presidium to extend the deadline for illegal political offenders to turn in on the terms stipulated by the Amnesty Law is being currently studied in the Sejm and the government.

The spokesman described the amnesty, whose deadline passed on October 31, as a success. It was a success, he said, because it made a return to normal life possible for a substantial number of people. "We would rather have those leaders of the Solidarity underground who have not turned themselves in to avail themselves of the amnesty. It would be better for them and for the country," he said.

He reported that as of October 30 the Amnesty Law had benefitted a total [figure indistinct] persons (not accounting 649 persons who had turned themselves in). 1,898 persons out of the total number of 16,572 had received various sentences for politically-motivated offenses.

At the moment 173 persons, who have been either convicted or put in pre-trial custody for poltiically-motivated offenses, are being held in penitentiary establishments.

In that number there are 55 convicts. Under the Amnesty Law the jail terms of 40 convicts have been commuted, and the amnesty has not been applied to the remaining 15.

One of the final questions referred to Lech Walesa's intention, known to the correspondent, to send some members of his family and another person to Norway to collect the Nobel Peace Prize. The question was whether those people would get passports and would be able to freely come back to Poland. Jerzy Urban replied that the Polish authorities would not grant a group passport to any private delegation. Passports are given to definite physical persons and their applications are considered individually. So far, nobody has applied for passport on the grounds of the intention to collect the Nobel Prize. When the application is made the passport authorities will consider it.

PAP CITES WIEJACZ' INTERVIEW ON MISSILES' TALKS

LD042215 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Nov -- "Already a long time ago, the U.S.A. decided to deploy new missiles in Europe and its participation in the Geneva negotiations is just a camouflage and does not mean readiness to reach accord there," said Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz in an interview for the KRAJOWA AGENCJA ROBOTNICZA. He recalled Soviet peace proposals aimed at reaching a just agreement in the Geneva talks and withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the European Continent.

The vice-minister stressed that "If the U.S.A. starts deploying new missiles, then the Warsaw Treaty states will take steps to preserve military balance in Europe, in keeping with the adopted decisions. This is confirmed by the recent TASS communique on starting preparations for installing additional tactical-operational missiles in the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia."

"Moreover, it will be possible for the USSR to withdraw from the earlier-adopted moratorium on deploying the SS-20 missiles in the European part of its territory and also take other steps that would increase a potential threat to the U.S. territory."

"In consequence, the state of international security will deteriorate, although military balance will be preserved. However, confidence in the attainments of political detente of the 1970's will be undermined. A new stage of the arms race will certainly complicate the START negotiations, the Vienna talks and the conference on building measures of confidence and security and disarmament in Europe to be held in Stockholm," Wiejacz said.

Referring to the problem of the Geneva Euromissile talks, Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz said that "in an interview given lately to the Moscow daily PRAVDA Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov warned that the USSR would not continue the Geneva talks if U.S. missiles were installed in Europe.

"This warning does not mean, however, the USSR's pullout from the talks. First of all, there is still time to reach agreement acceptable to both sides by the end of this year. The USSR is also convinced that if the U.S.A. gives up the unilaterally fixed deadlines for deploying missiles, it would make it possible to continue the Geneva negotiations. If the U.S.A. starts installing new missiles, the military situation in Europe will radically change. The change can bring about the revision of a plane of the disarmament talks."

"Poland and all Warsaw Treaty states uphold disarmament proposals and initiatives forwarded by them. Therefore, the plane of negotiations remains unchanged. We also count on the significance of peace forces in the West to grow. Even under more difficult conditions, this should incline Western Governments to start the matter-of-fact talks. We do not lose hope that numerous peace initiatives by socialist states will be appreciated and undertaken.

"Poland intends to continuously take active part in the negotiations she is involved. [sentence as received] She will also implement the decisions of the CSCE and demand that other states put them into effect. We shall give support to Soviet-U.S. talks and realistic initiatives put forth by the USSR there," said Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz.

POLAND'S TRADE TIES WITH USSR ASSESSED

LD061822 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 Nov -- Over the last 40 years the Soviet Union has continually placed first on the list of Poland's trade partners. Close economic ties with the USSR were established in 1945 with the signing of a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

In 1946 the value of our cooperation with the USSR amounted to some mere 200 million roubles while today it approaches the level of 10 billion roubles. From the very start it was simply a barter trade. Gradually the cooperation was enriched with new forms, namely with agreements on specialization and coproduction as well as on joint ventures, scientific and technical research and on ever more advanced forms of economic ties.

Over 30 per cent of total Polish exports went to Soviet customers last year. In turn, the Soviet Union's share in Poland's overall imports quotas amounted to 38 percent in 1982.

Poland's cooperation with the Soviet partner has clearly manifested its advantages at the time of the most acute stage of socio-political and economic crisis in this country. It proved once again that we can count on Soviet Union's aid under any circumstances. The widespread ties between both economies have greatly contributed to swifter overcoming of our economic straits.

A trump card in mutual relations are stable terms of cooperation. The economies of both countries have a complementary character, even if one takes into account their different potentials, and it is precisely its scope that makes such wide cooperation imperative.

The Soviet Union is both our major supplier of raw materials and a manufacturer of machinery and equipment, and transportation means indispensable for the Polish industry. It is also a source of modern technologies and know-how. A number of Poland's industries originated and continue to develop due to large and long term orders placed by the Soviet customers.

Political and economic reasons come out in favour of consolidating and developing Polish-Soviet economic relations. Over recent years the above opinion is being proved practically everyday.

POLITBURO DEBATES KADAR VISIT, RATIONING

LD061817 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Nov -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today sized up the course and results of the official visit of friendship by the Hungarian party-state delegation led by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) CC Janos Kadar on October 26-27.

The debaters said that the visit was an important event for the development of bilateral relations between the fraternal parties and between Poland and Hungary. The talks held during the visit indicated full unanimity of stands in assessing the current international situation.

The Political Bureau highly sized up the significance of the visit for raising the ideological and political ties between the PUWP and the HSWP on a qualitatively higher level. The ties are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The exchange of views and experiences in socialist building was carried out in this spirit. The visit provided new stimuli for the expansion of all-round cooperation between both countries.

The meeting stressed the weight of the decision made during the visit to soon start work on a comprehensive programme for mutual relations covering all basic areas of the inter-party and parliamentary collaboration, cooperation between the governments, social and youth organizations, trade unions on the central and also on voivodship and factory level.

The guidelines for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, specialization, cooperation in production and increasing the economic integration within the CMEA were highly evaluated. Signing an agreement on cooperation in bus manufacturing is an important step in this direction.

The significance of close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states in consolidation of unity and cohesion of the socialist community in its striving for realization of our countries' peace programme and preventing materialization of plans aimed at achieving military supremacy by the imperialist forces was also stressed.

The Political Bureau fully approved the results of the talks and the adopted decisions to be elaborated in a government timetable, and appealed to institutions and socio-political, economic, scientific and cultural organizations for a full realization of the programmes of development of all-round relations of friendship and cooperation.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with a report on the current state of the implementation of the economic reform and modifications of some of its mechanisms due to come into force on January 1, 1984.

The Bureau accepted explanations of the Council of Ministers concerning the implementation of the decision re-introducing rationing of fats. It was underlined that the authorities' self-critical evaluation of their work, bringing to account those guilty of neglect, prompt response to the voice of party organizations, trade unions and public opinion are elementary requirements of renewal in our social and political life stemming from the 9th congress and 13th plenum resolutions.

KOMENDER ON RATIONING; TV ON PUBLIC DISCONTENT

Komender Explains Reasons

LD051245 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Nov -- The reintroduction of rationing of fats upset Polish society. Therefore, satisfaction is aroused by the government's prompt response to the social opinion, and especially its assessment -- convergent with this opinion -- of the wrong way the information on reintroduction of rationing was presented.

Replying to questions asked by PAP journalist, vice-premier Zenon Komender said that:

Rationing, as a matter of fact, does not mean limiting the demand. This limitation is imposed by the level of the supply of goods.

The concept to introduce rationing -- after all broadly consulted with society -- won fairly homogeneous support. Pressure [words indistinct] exerted on the government not to wait with rationing until shopping become a nightmare, especially for those who work.

We have treated the system of rationing as an evil dictated by a higher society necessity. The aim of rationing is to protect all consumers from lack of possibilities to meet their basic needs, and unfortunately, in the market policy we must take into account the fact that the level of production of many goods of basic significance not only did not go up on a satisfactory scale but went down in many cases as compared with the period when rationing was extensive.

The expected deliveries of meat, poultry and meat products, for example, will be lower by over 5 per cent than last year. The supply of animal fats to the market will be lower by nearly 10 per cent, that of eggs by over 6 per cent and that of milk by more than 5 per cent. Deliveries of flour, cereals, spaghetti and rice will also be lower than last year.

The supply of wheaten flour is expected to increase by 20 per cent in 1984, that of spaghetti by 13 per cent, of cereals by 40 per cent, of margarine by 11 per cent, of cottage cheese by 16 per cent and of milk by 4 per cent. This will be possible owing to results achieved by agriculture, although they also point to the necessity to lower the supply of meat, poultry and meat products by about 4.5 per cent and that of animal fats and butter by 7 per cent.

We want the increase to take place primarily in the market production and make its dynamics be generally higher than production for investments. Hence, both the plan for 1984 and modifications of the economic reform include solutions which give priority to those enterprises which manufacture goods for the market.

In this context one can clearly see that the market becomes the key issue of the policy economy.

Items Excluded

LD052248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] In certain regions of the country rumors have been circulating that as from Monday, the rationing of detergent, soap, and cigarettes is to be introduced. Because of these rumors there have been heavy sales of these products.

Representatives of trade and industry have stated, however, that there is no need to introduce rationing because the enterprises that produce detergent, soap, and cigarettes are working all out and, what is more, sufficient stocks have been built up to cover many months ahead.

In a telephone conversation today during the broadcast of the television evening news, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, dealing with market issues, said there is no reason to introduce rationing of these goods.

Public Discontent Expressed

LD042032 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] There was vast social response to the communique on the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers published yesterday. A commetary by Adam Bronikowski:

For the past few days I have been dealing directly, so to speak, with this subject. In addition, I have been receiving dozens of phone calls from you. All have been unequivocally critical. TV viewers from all parts of Poland phoned to express their indignation, not just because rationing has been reintroduced, but because the way in which the issue was dealt with was glaringly at variance with the principles concerning cooperation with the community. As stated in the communique from the Council of Ministers meeting the style of informing the community was contrary to government intentions and created an impression of insensivity to social reaction.

I think we have noted with satisfaction the announcement that concrete conclusions will be drawn from this situation, so that similar irregularities will not be repeated in future. As a result of many conversations with TV viewers [word indistinct] one must agree that in fact the community has not been informed in detail about the essential reason for reintroducing the rationing of fats. Representatives of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and of the dairy cooperatives have failed to adequately present convincing arguments.

That is why, as the communique says, the representatives of the authorities will soon explain again publicly the reasons for the decision to renew the rationing of butter, lard, and margarine. It is a good thing that actions to tidy up the market have also been announced. The economy already shows certain progress. We laboriously extricate ourselves from the crisis, but this must be better reflected on the market.

It is impossible to agree that the market, which is a sensitive barometer of social snetiments, should become an unnecessary cause of bitterness and justify criticism by the workers. However, the fact that the government of Premier Jaruzelski has reacted with such speed to social censure is pleasing.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM EXAMINES DRAFT LAWS

LD050409 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Government Presidium at its extended session today examined the draft laws that are to modify the mechanisms of the economic reform. Taking part in the meeting were ministers heading the economic ministries. Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Economic Consultative Council, also attended the meeting. The Government Presidium approved the final text of the draft laws. The modifications concern the law on prices, on state enterprises' financial economy, and on taxing socialized economic units.

The session also approved the draft law on state funds for professional activity. The draft defines the principles of creating and using the fund. The Government Presidium examined the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on government orders for materials and products in 1984 and 1985. The experiences gained this year show that the system of government orders for materials and products is passing the test. Government orders will be an integral part of the annual central plan. The Government Presidium approved the final text of the draft law on the power economy and drafts of executive acts.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS WARSAW MILITARY BRIEFING

LD041845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] A central briefing of the leading cadres of the Armed Forces was held in Warsaw. It was attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense. Task achievement for this year was summed up, and main trends for the activity of the Armed Forces next year were defined. The dangerously growing threat to world peace is indicated by the imperialist forces. In view of the above, the Polish People's Army will develop its activity in order to ensure reliable defensiveness of the socialist state, and will consolidate cooperation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

General Jaruzelski also met with the leading commanders of tactical formations and units. He expressed his appreciation for the successful achievement of tasks, exemplary service, and work.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION REGISTRATION -- By the end of October 210 trade unions were registered in the Konin Voivodship. Founding committees and initiating groups are active in around 80 enterprises. Around 31,000 Employees belong to the trade unions, which constitutes 30 percent of the total number of persons employed in the socialized economy. At the 13 largest industrial enterprises of the voivodship, workers comprise 75 percent of the total trade union membership. The overwhelming majority of the members of the new trade unions are former members of Solidarity. [Text] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 3 Nov 83 LD]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Ceausescu Receives Turkmen

AU042059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1983 -- Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, November 4, Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, special envoy of Turkey's President Kenan Evren, who paid a visit to Romania according to the summit agreement on the organization of Romanian-Turkish consultations on international issues of mutual ocncern.

The interview was attended by Stefan Adrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Present was also Nahit Ozgur, Turkey's ambassador in Bucharest, and Rasid Gorun, ambassador, adviser to the minister.

The guest conveyed warmest wishes of good health and cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of President Kenan Evren.

During the talk on the occasion a series of questions were approached related to the current international situaton, to security in Europe and the Mediterranean in particular. It was highlighted in that respect that all efforts should be made for the furtherance and successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva which should provide for the prevention of the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, in the interest of consolidating the course towards detente and of building security on the continent.

Special attention was paid to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons, with emphasis on the importance of amplifying along that line the cooperation among the Balkan states, especially of calling a Balkan summit, of developing, on multiple planes, relations of good-neighborliness, understanding and collaboration among the peoples in that part of the world.

In connection with the Cypriot question, the necessity was underlined of achieving a just and lasting solution, by political means, to the negotiations between the two communities which should guarantee the independence, unity, sovereignty and integrity of Cyprus, just as peaceful cooperation between the two communities.

Thet talk passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding brought to the fore the wish of Romania and Turkey to develop the relations of friendship and collaboration, and to actively cooperate in the international life in future as well.

Andrei Meets Turkish Counterpart

AU042057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1983 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with the foreign minister of Turkey, Ilter Turkmen.

The two ministers examined a series of concrete questions related to the deepening and expression of the Romanian-Turkish bilateral relations, especially in the field of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, with a view to acheiving those agreed upon at summit level.

Opinions were also exchanged on the current situation in Europe and in the world.

MATERIALS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GREECE

Joint Commission Talks

AU021821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/11/1983 -- The ninth session of the Joint Romanian-Hellenic Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on Wednesday.

The two delegations analyse the current stage of bilateral economic relations, possibilities of further developing the commercial exchanges and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Petrescu Meets Greek Delegation

AU042058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1983 -- Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu received, on November 4, the delegation of the Hellenic Republic led by Antonios Giorgi Giorgiadis [spelling as received], deputy minister of national economy, now in Romania to attend the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Hellenic Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Greece that witness a continuously ascending course in keeping with the understandings and decisions convenanted at top level. Questions were also approached of the further expansion and development of commerical exhange, economic and technological cooperation in car manufacturing industry, rolling stock, railroad construction and up-dating, chemical equipment and other domains of activity.

Pungan Meets Delegation

AU051536 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received a delegation from the Hellenic Republic led by Andonios Yeoryiadhis, deputy minister of national economy and chairman of the Greek side of the Romanian-Greek Joint Government Commission for Economic, Industrial, and technical Cooperation.

The two sides examined -- in the spirit of summit understandings and decisions -- ways and means to continue to develop economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in areas of common interest and to expand and diversify trade exchange.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

AU051836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1723 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/11/1983 -- The proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the ninth joint Romanian - Hellenic Governmental Commission of Economic , Industrial and Technological Cooperation.

The two delegations examined the current stage of the Romanian-Hellenic economic relations, the way in which the decisions of the previous session were implemented and set new actions and measures for the amplification of bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, for the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges.

The protocal of the session was signed at the end of the proceedings.

SPILJAK PRESS STATEMENT ON TALKS IN ROMANIA

LD051501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- "We jointly assessed that overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania is very good," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, stated on his return to Belgrade from Bucharest.

In his statement to the Yugoslav press, radio and television the president of the SFRY Presidency said, among other things:

"In Bucharest we held one our regular annual meetings. We became accustomed to holding such meetings during the time of President Tito and we are continuing this practice. On this occasion, too, we informed each other of the current trends in Yugoslavia and Romania. We also exchanged views on the international situation which we know to be very serious. We had plenty of subjects for talks.

In particular, we discussed Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation. We concluded that this cooperation, as far as overall relations are concerned is very good. We have frequent contacts, and frequent meetings in which we exchange information and ideas. It is also our common view that the political climate and our political relations are very good, but that our economic relations are lagging behind. And this, I would say, was the main theme of the talks. We analyzed the causes of this lag and sought the answers to the question of how to proceed further. Here we agreed in the main that conditions exist for us to promote and increase our economic cooperation so that it is not at such a low level as is the case at present.

I can also say that this has already been reflected in the contacts which have been made between our economic representatives and their economic organizations. As you know, the joint Committee for Economic Cooperation held a session before our meeting. The chairmen of the committee also met on this occasion and, on the basis of our initial talks, expressed the desire to increase our cooperation. I am able to say that they have found more methods and ways of expanding cooperation."

The president of the Presidency went on to say:

"Following the talks between the representatives of our economies we have already noted that some business contacts are developing and proceeding more rapidly and that things are going better. We believe that the visit was a significant impetus, not only in the sense of an exchange of views on bilateral and international questions, but also for concrete cooperation. It will serve as a stimulus for further cooperation and the expansion of contacts between our two countries."

Turning to the part of the talks relating to Balkan cooperation Mika Spiljak said: "We talked quite a lot about this. There are several initiatives in this area. Those of Greece, our own, and of Romania. We have agreed to give maximum support to all these initiatives, which are realistic and form the basis on which we can develop real and substantial cooperation."

At the Danube Railway Station in Belgrade, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, was welcomed with the usual military honors and was greeted by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Mijak Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Popovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Bogdan Bogadnovic, president of the City Assembly; Petar Gracanin, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Miljan Komatina, assistant secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and others. Also present was Marian Pavelesku, charge d'affaires at the Romanian Embassy.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UN VOTE ON GRENADA

LD050440 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] After the news, here is the commentary: Following the voting at the UN General Assembly on the American intervention in Grenada. The split among the Atlantic allies in connection with the voting on the above resolution represents the first warning to the United States that NATO countries are not always ready to follow Washington's policy at any price. Here is Mikika Sundic:

Never since the founding of the United Nations has the United States suffered such a defeat as during the voting the night before last at the UN General Assembly on the resolution submitted in connection with the American intervention in Grenada by two countries -- Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. In saying this we do not have in mind merely the impressive number of votes for the resolution but, above all, the individual countries' stand in condemning the American intervention. Thus, eight NATO countries, for instance, came out in favor of the resolution, while Great Britain, the FRG and Canada abstained from voting. This has never happened so far, and this represents at the same time a fact that affects the United States most. Even some countries of Latin America voted for the resolution submitted by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe, which had not been expected to do so, such as, for instance, Argentine, Brazil and even Chile.

Though in his first reaction to the outcome of the vote at the General Assembly, President Reagan said that this did not even spoil his breakfast -- perhaps also because the American Marines had completed the work entrusted to them in Grenada -- the pattern of the voting, nevertheless, points to the fact that the relations between the United States and its European allies had been considerably shaken on this occasion. Even countries close to America and which abstained from voting, like Britain, the FRG and Canada, could be counted among those 108 countries that voted for the Nicaraguan and Zimbabwean resolution. True enough, such pattern of voting must be seen from yet another angle, since it would be exaggerated to assert that every vote for the resolution is of the same significance. NATO countries that accepted the condemnation of the American action in Grenada did so more on their account than on account of Grenada. Due to their ties with nonaligned countries, and since the United States had already achieved what it had wanted in Grenada, the NATO countries, in all likelihood, assessed that their support for the American intervention could cost them more than the fact that by voting the way they did they would spoil their relations with America, whose Pershing and cruise missiles they will soon receive on their territories.

But, even if only this alone were at stake -- and this cannot be said -- the United States has nevertheless also lost more of its prestige among its own allies; if nothing else, it has forced them to be more suspicious of everything that could take place on their territories one day. This is also the way, after all, of understanding the attempts by America's European allies not to hurry too much with the siting of American missiles in Western Europe. In the exciting and bitter debate that preceded the voting on the resolution submitted by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe, something else happened: Albania, for instance, did not vote for the resolution condemning the United States because its delegate did not like the Belgian amendment on holding free elections in Grenada. True enough, nothing will be gained by this amendment because Grenada is occupied, but on the other hand, no single part of this amendment mitigated the severity of the American condemnation. As for the moderate speech by Soviet Ambassador Troyanovskiy -- this did not suprise anybody, because before the resolution on Grenada, the General Assembly voted on Kampuchea and, on top of that, there is also the problem of Afghanistan, which nobody in the General Assembly has forgotten.

POLITIKA ON CHANGES IN 'MODELS' OF SOCIALISM

AU041336 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Risto Bajalski commentary: "What Is Happening: Deeper and Deeper Monologues"]

[Text] During his political visit to Warsaw last week, Janos Kadar made statements with an unusual content. He said that, immediately after the war, the USSR was the only socialist country whose experiences could be used because there were no others but that, today, the "situation is different." He explained this precisely by saying that every country must take its own "national traditions and specific characteristics" into account. Moreover the Hungarian leader drew the following conclusion: If we lose sight of traditions, the nation will begin to alienate itself from socialism, and if we fail to consider the specific characteristics, socialism will not be realized.

Today, hardly anyone could dispute Kadar's views and still sound convincing. That is so not only because these statements were made by a man and a politician of great experience in life and great revolutionary experience but primarily because his statements can find confirmation in international practice.

It was in a constructive, natural, and unpolemical way that Kadar in fact touched upon the ever lively disputes about "models" of socialism, that is to say, about different roads. For a long time now, this has been a legitimate discussion in which disagreements are expressed more in subtle forms of distinction than in the form of ideological-political confrontations.

Everything is subject to change and thus the "models" of socialism, too, do not remain forever such as they were conceived in the revolutionary imagination, carried out in practice, described in propaganda, and politically or ideologically recommended or even imposed. If we accept this premise, which is not difficult to prove, we will easily find defects in the appraisals -- no matter where they may be made -- that the countries of the "socialist community" have adopted the Soviet "model" in its entirety. As a matter of fact, these appraisals have long since become simplified. For it should be always remembered that the quarter of a century since the 20th CPSU Congress (1956) has been enriched with the search and the attempts to change something, with the ups and downs in the democratization of the social superstructure, and certainly with the high and low tides in the efforts to improve the economic mechanism. It is really no longer possible to talk about any absolute copying of the Soviet "model" in just every country of the "community." This is true also because in the meantime the Soviets' aspirations to change their own "model" have become more pronounced. True, there is no talk in the Soviet Union that the political-economic system should be changed, but the scope of perfecting the existing one is constantly widening. Let us also add in this connection that regardless of how much may have been achieved along different paths of changes in one or another country, the obsession with the "general laws" is losing its former strength in confrontation with the laws of different paths.

True, at the moment, the situation is such that a sufficient dialogue about all this is still lacking, or that periodic dialogues do not extend beyond the limits of closed circles. We would say that this is a consequence of an inherited sensitivity to and, in some places, of fear of undesirable political disputes. There is also the concern to avoid any political dramatization of differences in views, just as there is also a political and ideological exclusiveness. However, if sufficient dialogues are lacking, there are deeper and deeper momologues in which everyone speaks about himself and about what is his. The more others publicize these monologues, the more quickly a climate will be created for public discussions in a democratic spirit.

Let us recall what was said about the "national traditions and specific characteristics" in Moscow a year and half ago. It was in connection with the heated international polemics about the "models" of socialism at that time that Yuriy Andropov said that socialism is "the creation of many peoples which is being constantly renewed" and that this creation is manifested in the "variety of roads to the victory of the revolution, of the methods and pace in carrying out the socioeconomic transformations, and of the methods in fulfilling the essential tasks in various spheres of social life" as well as in "diverse forms of political and social organization of society." Andropov also stated that socialism is incompatible with any kind of "fabricated designs and patterns" and that, proceeding from concrete situations and from specific national characteristics and traditions, every individual party "makes its own contribution to the general cause of socialist construction." Thus, it is not difficult to perceive that the identity of the views expressed by Kadar and Andropov is significant. There are really no essential differences between them on this issue. This is all the more true because, this time in Warsaw, Kadar also mentioned the "collective experience" of the socialist countries which he called "jointly good."

Regarding the special topic of "changing" or "perfecting" the Soviet "model," there are also other encouraging monologues both in and outside the Soviet Union. In the last year and also earlier, many new things have been said on the Soviet ground. "In our social development, we have now reached the historical point at which the deep qualitative changes in the forces of production have not only become ripe but also inevitable and at which these changes must be accompanied by the appropriate steps to perfect the production relations. Comrades, this is not simply our desire. It is an objective necessity. And, to put it clearly, we can neither pass it over or bypass it," Andropov said 4 months ago. At his press conference in Warsaw last week, Kadar said that the Hungarian economic reform carried out a decade and half ago has become somewhat "antiquated." We would say that, unselfishly in a communist way, he also expressed the conviction that the Poles could "do something much better" with their own experiences.

If everything depended only on nice wishes, the social superstructure in the socialist countries, within and outside the "community," would naturally be democratized more quickly than what is actually happening. But it is no secret to anyone that much more is needed for any deeper changes of the "models."

SOCIAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR TEHRAN

LD050020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2205 GMT 4 Nov 83

['Pool' item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Social Council for International Relations Nijaz Dizdarevic left here today (Friday) on an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of the Iranian Government. Dizdarevic's visit to Iran will be an opportunity for the exchange of views on a wide range of international topics.

The talks are expected to give a new impetus to the already well-developed cooperation between the two countries, the more so as both sides assess that ample possibilities exist for the further promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Yugoslav-Iranian bilateral cooperation has developed successfully so far. Significant results were recorded especially at the economic level, both in trade and in other aspects of cooperation.

Sundic Commentary

LD052114 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] In the news review you heard about Nijaz Dizdarevic's visit to Iran. This is also the theme of our foreign-political commentary. Milika Sundic points out how all the conditions exist for further development and improvement of relations between Yugoslavia and Iran based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs:

[Sundic] For the past 3 years, since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran conflict, Yugoslavia has made use of every favorable opportunity to contribute to a peaceful solution of the conflict between the two warring sides. [words indistinct] has not weakened Yugosliva's position in this part of the world, nor has the conflict between Iraq and Iran threatened Yugoslavia's prestige in the two countries. Although we have more developed economic cooperation with Iraq and frequent contacts at various levels, Yugoslavia has not for one moment neglected contacts and cooperation with Iran. Bilateral cooperation with this country has developed in recent times to the satisfaction of both sides, and it is of particular importance that both Yugoslavia and the Islamic Republic of Iran are trying to further enrich and promote the existing cooperation.

The visit to Tehran by President of the Federal Social Council for International Relations Nijaz Dizdarevic, is seen as a further attempt by Yugoslavia and Iran to examine, in a spirit of friendship and tolerance, all aspects of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries and the situation in that part of the world which is deteriorating from day to day and threatens new complications and military destruction. Yugoslavia is well aware that the standpoints of Iran and Iraq on the causes of the conflict are very far apart, because as we have already said our country tries to follow the development of the situation in that part of the world objectively and with the greatest responsibility. But despite this it does not succumb to the idea that nothing can be done in this area.

The war being waged by the two countries has taken many lives and caused enormous destruction, and the longer it lasts the more the positions of both warring sides will be weakened. The latest threat to bomb Iranian installations on the island of Kharg and the possibility of closing the Straits of Hormuz could, if they are carried out, lead to internationalization of the conflict which could impose an unacceptable solution on both sides and one which could be risky for their national security. Nijaz Dizdarevic's visit to Tehran is not, of course, seen as a mediation mission between Iran and Iraq, but there is no doubt that the war between the two neighboring countries will be a prominent and perhaps a major subject in the talks. Yugoslavia has no recipe to give the two warring sides other than the friendly advice that the result of efforts being made to make the two countries sit down at the negotiating table depends on them. Yugoslavia does not wish to take sides in the Iran-Iraq conflict, but it does wish to be a serious interlocutor with both sides on the subject of everything that this conflict means in today's complex and very dangerous international situation and what it could all lead to.

As we know, the Iranians are sensitive and suspicious of all those who adivse it to sit down at the negotiating table with Iraq, just as Iraq is dissatisfied with the delay in initiatives to persuade Iran to negotiate. Yugoslavia is one of the few countries which both Iran and Iraq believe is sincerely interested in lasting and stable peace in this part of the world and in the start of negotiations. However, no matter who makes efforts in this direction, everything in the end depends on the warring sides.

Until Iran and Iraq realize that the conflict cannot be resolved on the battlefield, it is unlikely that anyone will succeed in forcing them to sit down at the negotiating table. However, when it is a case of Yugoslavia and its policies, this does not in any way detract from the importance of Nijaz Dizdarevic's visit to Tehran. Yugoslavia is very anxious to preserve good and friendly relations with both countries and we are quite convinced that we will succeed in this. What is more, we are sure that both Iran and Iraq understand and value our country's position.

SAWPY, FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ON WORKERS IN FRG

LD050028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2208 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (TANJUG) -- The West German Social Democrats [SPD] today [words indistinct] the Yugoslav position on the need for a Yugoslav-West German agreement on creating the necessary conditions for the return of Yugoslav citizens temporarily working in the FRG.

Their return should proceed in an organised manner and gradually, with financial and technological participation of both countries and the workers themselves, it was stated during the talks between the delegations of the SPD and the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

The two delegations agreed that encouraging the return of Yugoslav workers home which would at the same time mean exporting unemployment from West Germany to Yugoslavia, was unacceptable. During the talks, special attention was devoted to the position of third generation Yugoslav citizens in West Germany and their education. The significance of supplementary education is the mother tongue for the children of Yugoslav workers was emphasized. The Socialist Alliance delegation regards as unacceptable the practice that children of Yugoslav workers in German schools learn their mother tongue as a first foreign language.

SPILJAK RECEIVES U.S. INDUSTRIALIST HAMMER

LD052224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Mika Spiljak, president of the SRFY Presidency received the renowned American industrialist Dr Armand Hammer, who is on a visit to our country. The cordial and friendly talks centered on possibilities for the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslav economic organizations and the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, of which Armand Hammer is chairman of the board of executive directors. President Spiljak and Hammer also talked about the present serious international situation and ways of improving it. Dr Hammer is well-known in the world for his years of determined advocation of the promotion of trade and general understanding between East and West. Also present at the reception were Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and David Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES TANZANIAN OFFICIAL

LD042151 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Government and Federal Secretary of Finance Joze Florijancic, today (Friday) received Tanzanian Minister of Industry [as received] Al-Noor Kassum. They exchanged views on further cooperation between the two countries. Detailed explanations were given about a project of exceptional significance for Tanzania's further economic development, in the realization of which Yugoslav enterprises too are interested much.

PROBLEMS IN LC OUTLINED BY LCY CC MEMBER

LD042356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatin 1218 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Our present economic and social situation, when we need mobility, ideopolitical and action unity in the LC, has brought to the surface serious problems, shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the function of the LC as the leading ideopolitical force of our society. I think that the LC has neglected the role of ideological and theoretical leader and thus the problems of our revolutionary practice are also manifested as problems of theoretical consciousness, Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in a talk with journalists last night, at the Days of Vojvodina Journalism, in speaking on present-day ideopolitical situation of the LC and its preoccupations.

Our assessments lack proper insight into the question whether differences in ideo-theoretical concepts in the LC also cause phenomena of ideopolitical disunity on certain matters. We only know that the majority of our organizations are, in the face of ideological deviations, only confused and passive observers, an attitude that may well be regarded as abnormal.

Opportunism in the LCY, in particular in some environments and organizations, has gathered momentum, and this represents a great danger for the LC in the present situation. Matic goes on to say that quite a lot is talked and written about responsibility. Some criticize while others agree in general terms or keep quiet. At times one has the impression that our goal to train ourselves, in the LC and in society, is directed at generating confrontations, rather than at providing solutions in a faster and more efficient way.

Matic believes that "despite all the problems, there is no room for despair, and for bowing to the views that are writing us off." He stresses that we must persist with the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress, the long-term economic stabilization program, and the LCY Central Committee attitudes -- all this being the fundamental conditions for unified action. We must wage a resolute battle against state-property and group-property tendencies in socioeconomic life, the explicit territorialization of social capital, which often reaches absurd proportions and is beyond every economic logic. Etatist resolution of some economic problems, be it the so-called decentralist or centralist etatism, is not, cannot and should not be the alternative to self-management, and we must not allow it to divert us from the self-managing direction of our society's development.

Monday
7 November 1983
Vol II No 216
Annex No 020

Annex

Daily Report

EASTERN EUROPE

The information printed on these Annex pages preceding and following the standard Daily Report cover bears the caveat FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Users may detach the outer pages and treat the Daily Report as unclassified and unrestricted.

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

STERN INTERVIEWS GDR'S HONECKER IN EAST BERLIN

DW031523 Hamburg STERN in German 3 Nov 83 pp 72-77 -- FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Interview with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, by STERN chief editor Peter Scholl-Latour in the SED Central Committee building in East Berlin; date not given]

[Text] STERN: You have said repeatedly that good-neighborly relations cannot develop in the shadow of missiles. The possibility that the Soviets and Americans will still achieve mutually acceptable results at the Geneva missile negotiations are considered as increasingly remote in the East and West. What concrete effects would the announced deployment of American Pershing II missiles have on relations between the FRG and the GDR?

Honecker: You are absolutely right to say that the chances of achieving mutually acceptable results at the Geneva negotiations are being considered by the world as increasingly smaller. However, that need not be the final word. Despite everything, the United States must eventually accept the fact that since 1917, states with different social systems have existed in the world. There is no reasonable alternative other than peaceful coexistence among them. In view of all the views being expressed at present, I assume that as long as the deployment of the U.S. weapon systems in West Europe you mentioned has not begun, agreement is possible. We support the view that it is more in the interests of the people to continue negotiating rather than deploying. In my 5 October 1983 letter to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, I again appealed to the Federal Government to reconsider this question. From the historical point of view alone, there is a duty to counteract developments that could lead to the self-destruction of the European people and of mankind.

We cannot assume that if the international situation is further aggravated, the not-yet-quite-normal relations between the GDR and the FRG would be promoted. The deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons on our doorstep would force our alliance to undertake the necessary political and military countermeasures -- that much is already certain. As can be seen from the 24 October 1983 statement of the GDR National Defense Council, the appropriate preparations already are being made. The military balance, which is indispensable for the preservation of peace, will in any event not change to the advantage of NATO. Therefore, it would be better for the West to forego deployment of the missiles.

STERN: What concrete contribution can still be made by both German states to overcome the stalemate between the superpowers?

Honecker: I believe the FRG Government can make a concrete contribution to overcoming the stalemate because the inflexibility is obviously on the side of the United States. In the talks between the GDR and the FRG, much more emphasis should be placed on no deployment instead of on deployment, because it is now assumed that deployment will take place.

STERN: What is your opinion of General Secretary Andropov's recent PRAVDA interview and the new disarmament proposal he expressed in it?

Honecker: This interview assesses in a concentrated way the state of affairs in Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. New and important elements of the USSR position are outlined which are aimed at ensuring constructive developments.

First, the dead-end at the Geneva negotiations is caused by the unrealistic and one-sided position of the United States, which is doggedly pursuing the line of deployment of its new missiles in Europe.

Second, the USSR continues to show flexibility; it is continuing its efforts aimed at an agreement based on preserving the existing blance of power in Europe, that is, if new U.S. missiles are not present. In doing this, the USSR is making a considerable contribution to achieving results at the Geneva negotiations.

Third, of principal significance is the statement by Yuriy Adndropov that it will be impossible to continue the present Geneva negotiations if new American missiles appear in West Europe; on the other hand, negotiations could be continued if the United States does not begin the practical deployment of its missiles. This is in accordance with the views we have expressed so far, according to which in the interests of mankind it would be better to continue negotiating rather than "counterarming."

STERN: Is this proposal by Andropov the final one or are further steps possible?

Honecker: Based on my knowledge of the subject, I think I can say that hardly any new proposals will be coming from the Soviet side, from Comrade Andropov, because the Soviet Union has gone very far. I believe that it is up to the FRG and the Reagan administration alone to consider whether the deployment problem should be put on the agenda. We need at least a framework agreement for that.

STERN: Won't it be a psychological burden for the GDR if new Soviet missiles are deployed on GDR territory? Shouldn't that cause a certain feeling of uneasiness among the people?

Honecker: I have already said publicly that we are naturally not enthusiastic about the necessity of missiles being deployed on GDR territory as part of the countermeasures. However, we also say at the same time that if necessary we will even do that so as to maintain an approximate balance. This is not supposed to be a balance of terror, but on a lower level, if possible.

STERN: This year you have met with Hans-Jochen Vogel, Franz Josef Strauss, Egon Bahr, and Helmut Schmidt. Additional West German visitors have announced their intention to come to the GDR. What expectations does the GDR leadership link to this unusual diplomacy by visitors?

Honecker: I don't consider the intense exchange of visits between FRG and GDR politicians to be something unusual. After all, current problems are involved which are of vital significance for the future of mankind and thus also for the citizens of the FRG and the GDR. During all the talks I held with the gentlemen you mentioned, as well as other personalities, the main issue was the problem of how to safeguard peace, as well as the question of the contribution both German states could make in this respect. I am not telling you anything new when I say that all this mainly concerned how to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race.

These issues make talks between politicians from the East and the West worthwhile. After all, a new round in the nuclear arms race would further complicate the international situation and increase the danger of world war III. I am convinced that my discussion partners considered to the same degree I did what should be done to counter this danger. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory would create a new situation. Our alliance would have to react accordingly in the interests of preserving peace.

Different contradictory standpoints obviously come to light during such talks. It is significant that there is broad agreement on concern for peace and the possible aggravations that could take place affecting Europe and relations between both German states if the arms race continues. We have to continue to look for a way out.

STERN: Since he assumed office Chancellor Kohl has made it clear that he will basically continue the social-liberal coalition's policy toward Germany. No serious political resistance to this course will be felt in the FRG. Nevertheless, 1 year has passed without either German state taking advantage of the negotiating deadline to achieve tangible results. Why has nothing more concrete come from the mutual assurances of good will?

Honecker: As you may remember, we welcomed the statement that the new Federal Government wanted to maintain continuity in policy toward the East. Initially there were some ups and downs in this respect, but this didn't surprise anybody, and many things have become clear in the meantime. From the very beginning we favored the preservation of what we had acheived and the development of relations based on the Basic Treaty, which is one of the most significant components of the European treaty system.

Whether or not there has been a shortage of time, in the past few months we have made better progress than some people expected: consultations on the disarmament problem are being continued; in the field of environmental protection, practical steps have been taken and results achieved; and negotiations on a cultural agreement have resumed. That is no little achievement at a time when the United States is replacing cooperation with confrontation, torpedoing treaties, and, with its ideas about a crusade against the socialist countries, poisoning the international climate. Nobody must doubt our desire to achieve tangible results. Naturally, we cannot overlook the fact that, as before, important questions of bilateral relations are still open. For example, I am thinking of the Elbe border problem, respect for GDR state citizenship, the activity of the Salzgitter "registration point," and the status of bilateral representations.

STERN: The Bonn government has so far avoided publicly creating a basic connection between the billion mark credit and human alleviations. Although it is unspoken, political support of further bank credits is being made dependent on a change of the minimum compulsory exchange amount. When can and will you meet Bonn's expectations?

Honecker: As a man who knows his way around, it isn't unknown to you that international economic and trade relations would be impossible without the participation of banks. In trade between states, banks play a promoting or retarding role, whether you like it or not. In the business between the GDR foreign trade bank and the FRG bank consortium with headquarters in Luxembourg, we are talking about a commercial agreement with a guarantee given for all intents and purposes by the GDR finance minister. This has undoubtedly had a positive influence on the climate between the GDR and the FRG. It is out of place to link expectations with this which have nothing to do with GDR-FRG economic relations. As in the past, the GDR now is also not prepared to agree to link the development of its trade and economic relations with political demands. We are for a broad degree of trade and credit relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the principle of mutual advantage.

STERN: The final document of the Madrid CSCE was published in some editions of the SED Central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Among other things, the document mentions the intention of the participating states to favorably treat applications for family reunification and to make decisions within certain deadlines. Applicants are also not supposed to experience disadvantages in their professional or social lives. Will the GDR authorities keep this promise?

Honecker: The Madrid document was not published in just some editions, but in all editions of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The majority of participating Western states obviously don't take the stipulation of the Madrid final document "to publicize and announce as broadly as possible" as seriously as we do.

[Annex continues on back pages of report]

There is hardly any other way to explain the fact that you have published excerpts or the text of this document primarily in government bulletins with a low circulation. From the first day, the GDR has been implementing the principles and "recommendations" of the Helsinki Final Act as a uniform whole. GDR authorities have also been most cooperative in solving humanitarian problems. Regarding the declaration of intent of the Madrid meeting you mentioned, it has to be implemented on the basis of and in close connection with the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act. It is said that this must occur in accordance with the rights and laws of each state. Thus, exit and entry decisions in the GDR, including family reunification, lie in the competence of the appropriate state organs. That is the case everywhere. In all states, the authorities decide independently on such problems. For example, paragraph 7 of the FRG Passport Law says that "the issuance of a passport can be denied if the internal or external security or other important interests of the FRG are endangered." That has happened in many cases.

In addition, it ought to be known that on 15 October this year a new decree on the regulation of family reunification and marriage problems between GDR citizens and foreigners came into force in consideration of the Madrid Final Document.

STERN: The unity between economic and social policies is one of the basic elements of your policy -- no rent increases, no increase of transportation fares, and subsidies for food staples. In view of the changed economic frameworks, how long can the GDR afford to finance such subsidies from its national income? In this connection, what do you think of the Hungarian economic model?

Honecker: Despite the change in economic conditions, I can tell you that the GDR intends to continue the economic and social policies decided on by the 10th SED Congress. The main content of this policy is always ensuring a balanced proportion between labor productivity and wages. A further increase in the economy is decisive in maintaining the social achievements we have obtained and in further improving our citizens' material and cultural living standards. Naturally, the financing of certain social benefits, such as the fields of housing construction, food staples, retail prices, public education, and health services, is connected with the development of the national income and its distribution. Through dynamic economic growth we intend to strengthen the bases for the high living standard in the GDR. You certainly know that we have achieved remarkable growth rates in past years. In the first half of 1983, for example, the national income increased by 4 percent and industrial goods production by 4.5 percent, while the specific use of materials was simultaneously cut by 8 percent.

I can understand if you wonder how long the GDR can continue to afford such social expenditures. After all, a bread roll costs 5 pfennings, as before; a kilowatt hour of electricity for private households still costs 8 pfennings; a cubic meter of gas for cooking and baking 16 pfennings; a ride on the bus, streetcar, or subway 20 pfennings, a letter 10 pfennings locally and 20 pfennings elsewhere; and a square meter of living area, including in most cases long-distance heating, about M1. These social benefits are possible through our people's diligence. Compared internationally, this is not bad at all -- and I have not even mentioned full employment in the GDR, secure vocational training for young people, and many other things. I have no idea at all what these matters have to do with the Hungarian economic model, as you put it. Hungary is a fraternal socialist country. It is on the same socialist road as we are -- modified according to national circumstances. By the way, the same applies to us, as you can see.

STERN: Even though the state and party claim that they respect the GDR peace movement, there are autonomous groups in your country that are opposed to intensified arms buildups in the East and West. Why do you allow the opportunities of action of dedicated pacifists to be restricted or these activists to even be persecuted by the police and the authorities?

Honecker: Neither our party nor our state claims to represent the peace movement in the GDR. These tasks have been assumed by various bodies. For instance, there are the Peace Council, the Committee for European Security, and the National Front National Council. Just as in Western states, the peace movement in the GDR is a large, unique citizens' initiative. In pursuing its most important task of banning the danger of a nuclear inferno, it rightly offers resistance to attempts by one side or another to divide it. It is interesting for us that the Western media do not stress the desire for peace by millions of GDR citizens but rather the behavior of certain people to which contacts are eagerly cultivated so as to make them show opposition to our state.

The peace movement in the GDR is as autonomous and independent as that in Western countries. However, it differs from those movements in one essential point -- its demands and those of the GDR Government are identical. For instance, we are prepared to sign an agreement on a zone free of theater nuclear weapons on both sides of the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as well as agreements on a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and on a Europe free of nuclear weapons. We are also prepared to conclude an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as conventions banning and eliminating chemical weapons and banning radiological weapons. We are prepared to sign agreements preventing the militarization of space and helping resolve the problem of greater security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

By the way, we are not among those who despise dedicated pacifists. The German workers movement has always considered them to be allies, especially during the Weimar Republic. For instance, one of the best-known pacifists in German history, Carl von Ossietzky, is honored more in the GDR than in the FRG; streets and factories are also named after him.

STERN: Since your spectacular meeting with leading church representatives in March 1978, you have repeatedly come out in favor of equal treatment for Christian citizens in the GDR's socialist society. However, as the Synod of Protestant Churches complained at its recent meeting in Potsdam, there are still numerous cases of discrimination. What can and will the GDR Government do to reduce the disappointment spreading among Christians?

Honecker: If you look at the almost 35 years of GDR history, you will see that we have always supported equal rights for Christian and non-Christian citizens in our socialist society. Freedom of conscience and religion are expressly guaranteed by Article 20 of the GDR Constitution. However, it is not just a constitutional principle in our country, but a practice for citizens to belong to a religion and carry out religious acts. Nobody must be subjected to discrimination or disadvantage because of this, and nobody is being subjected to this.

Fruitful cooperation under peace and socialism is characteristic of the relationship between Chrisitans and non-Chrisitans in the GDR. The principle of separation of church and state applies in this connection. Problems of this mutual relationship are settled on various levels in the interests of the citizens. This is repeatedly confirmed by leading church representatives.

The equal rights of all citizens include a commitment to respect our Constitution and laws. This fully corresponds to the spirit and content of the March 1978 meeting with leading church representatives you mentioned -- a meeting that has given valuable impulses to the development of relations between the state and church. We will continue along this way, and we know that the churches will do the same.

STERN: Your policies contain a clear delimitation regarding the idea of national unity. You maintain that an independent socialist German nation is developing in the GDR, yet you continue to use the term Germany. Do you also recognize a heritage from German history which places mutual commitments on both German states?

Honecker: In developing policy -- if it is to be real policy -- one must proceed from the assumption that as a result of World War II, which was started by Hitler, and of postwar developments, according to which the FRG was established as a state on the orders of the Western allies, two German states with different social systems have been created -- the GDR and the capitalist FRG. You can also call them socialist German and capitalist German. This in itself shows that no one will be in a position to unify them.

Socialism and capitalism cannot be unified. This naturally does not mean at all that the GDR has been trying to abandon the history of the German people, as has been stated repeatedly by the Western media. This is demonstrated by the examples you have cited. Our party's program is further evidence. We consider it to be the common commitment of both German states to, above all, act for world peace. In view of the existence of nuclear weapons, war can no longer be among the means to promote policy.

This also answers your question about why the word Germany has not been crossed out in our country. It not only sounds differently to us, it also has different meaning than during the times of Bismarck, let alone Hitler. We feel committed to continuing the traditions of the revolutinary German workers movement. We are proud of these historic traditions. This year we are honoring Karl Marx, in particular -- the man of genius who founded scientific socialism -- and we cultivate everthing humanistic and progressive from the heritage of the past. We also honor Martin Luther, the great reformer.

STERN: It was attentively noted in the FRG that the German people were mentioned in your latest letter to Chancellor Kohl. Is that a new tone in the language used between both German states?

Honecker: I don't think that this is a new tone in the German language because I already pointed out that the word German has not been crossed out. If I may say something in this connection, I would like to say that our historians are in the process of writing the history of the German people. That does not seem to be out of place when you consider that a vast majority of GDR, as well as FRG citizens, are against the implementation of the Brussels missile decision, that is, the Germans in both states. This seems to be the decisive matter.

STERN: Do you think it is possible for the pacts to which the GDR and the FRG belong to be replaced some day by a European peace order giving more freedom of movement to both states, without this having a negative effect on the interests of their neighbors and both great powers?

Honecker: Our alliance is one of free nations -- which we have joined so that our country may flourish and be protected against external attacks. Our room for action in the world can be restricted only by the influence of nations with a hostile attitude toward us. In our foreign policy activities, we currently consider it to be very important to prevent another round in the nuclear arms race. In this context, we conduct our relations with the FRG in accordance with the principle of doing what can be done and developing peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit. In a Europe with peaceful coexistence and equal security for all, much is possible that would serve the well-being of the peoples. In the sixties, who would have thought that what was achieved in the seventies under detente was possible?

The GDR and the other Warsaw Pact countries have never advocated a Europe of blocs. NATO was created in 1949, while the Warsaw Pact followed in 1955 in response to the growing dangers resulting from NATO policy. In the preamble of the Warsaw Pact our states unequivocally stressed their pursuit of a system of collective security based on the participation of all European countries regardless of their social and state systems. In their declaration in Prague in January this year, the Warsaw Pact states reiterated the proposal to dissolve both alliances, with the first step being the dissolution of their military organizations. This naturally requires many steps. Of primary importance now is the prevention of another round in the nuclear arms race.

STERN: The international situation has become more critical. The war in Afghanistan continues, the Lebanon crisis is shaking the Middle East, and U.S. Armed Forces have landed on Grenada. Are you afriad that an ice age might arise in intra-German relations if missiles are also deployed in the Federal Republic?

Honecker: You are absolutely right that a hardening of the international situation is taking place, especially in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that this exerts a negative influence on the relations of the socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact with the United States. Thus, we may assume that any further hardening of these relations will have a negative effect not only on the relations between the two German states but also on the relations among all states in general. You mentioned the U.S. aggression against Grenada. In our view, this exemplifies the unpredictability of the new U.S. Administration's policy. As for the second part of your question, we all support the development of relations with the FRG. I expressed this in my letter to Chancellor Kohl. This must naturally proceed on the basis of respect for the principles of international law, above all, the principles of equality, equal security, and noninterference in internal affairs. In brief, I'd like to say that a further hardening of the internatinal situation is not, of course, advantageous to GDR-FRG relations. It is understandable that, on our part, we will do everything in our power to ensure that these relations normalize further because -- and this is my firm stance -- an appropriate relationship between the GDR and the FRG has in any event a positive effect on overall relations in Europe.

STERN: Governing Mayor von Weizsaecker visited you recently. Do you have any new ideas about the GDR's relations with West Berlin?

Honecker: I don't have any new ideas regarding the GDR's relations with West Berlin. However, I very highly value Mr Weizsaecker's visit to Berlin because this was the first meeting on this level. Questions of status played no role at all in this meeting and they will not play any role in the future. As far as we are concerned, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin of 3 September 1971 applies. I think the meeting with Mr Weizsaecker will contribute to improving West Berlin's relations with the GDR in the future.

STERN: When you cancelled the visit to the FRG that you had planned for this year, you stressed that the visit was merely being postponed. Under what circumstances would it be possible for you to travel to Bonn, Trier, or the Saarland?

Honecker: It is known why I felt it was necessary to cancel my visit to the FRG this year. It goes without saying that such a visit requires a climate that will allow objective and progressive results to be achieved.